

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2190.—VOL. LXXVIII.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1881.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } **SIXPENCE.**
By Post, 6½d.



MARRIAGE OF LORD BROOKE AND MISS MAYNARD AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—SEE PAGE 457.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at South Eaton-place, Lady Catherine Clive, of a daughter.
On the 30th ult., at Rigg, Corwen, N.W., the wife of the Hon. Charles H. Wynn, of a daughter.
On the 1st inst., at Brussels, the wife of Baron Charles Greindl, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult., at Ramsden-road Chapel, Balham, by the Rev. B. C. Etheridge, Fritz Hvoslef, of St. Leonard's, Balham, and Mark Lane, to Maude, eldest daughter Russell Pontifex, of the Chestnuts, Balham, and granddaughter of Russell Pontifex, Sandyway, Newent, Gloucestershire.
At St. James's Church, Delhi, by the Rev. E. Bickersteth, R. E. Seymour Smyth, Captain 15th Sikhs, to Georgina Masson, daughter of Surgeon-Major C. E. Wikeley, Army Medical Department.
On the 26th ult., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff, the Hon. and Rev. Alberic E. Bertie, third son of the Earl of Abingdon, to Lady Caroline Elizabeth McDonnell, eldest daughter of the late and sister to the present Earl of Antrim.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at Mawley, Sir Edward Blount, Bart., aged 86. R.I.P.
On the 2nd inst., at Bournemouth, the Hon. Maria Wrottesley, in her 73rd year.
On the 2nd inst., at Ashburnham House, Southsea, Jane Louisa, the beloved wife of General John Charles Hope Gibsons, of Pentland, county Midlothian.
On the 29th ult., at Munich, the Countess de Montgelas, daughter of the late J. Watts Russell, Esq., of Ilam Hall, Staffordshire.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 14.

SUNDAY, MAY 8.

Third Sunday after Easter.
Morning Lessons: Num. xxii; Luke xxiv. 13. Evening Lessons: Num. xxiii. or xxiv. 1. Thess. v.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, Minor Canon; 3.15, Rev. Canon Stubbs. 7 p.m., St. James's, noon, Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton; 3 p.m., Canon Protheroe; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Carlisle.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton (Boyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Prebendary Leathes.

MONDAY, MAY 9.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
Half-Quarter Day.
British Architects' Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. Alan S. Cole on Lacemaking).
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. E. Whymper on the Andes of Ecuador).

British Museum reopens.
Victoria Hospital for Children (French comedy, at Cromwell House, 9.30 p.m.).
Anniversaries: British and Foreign School Society, noon (Lord Aberdare in the chair); Ragged School Union, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m. (Lord Shaftesbury in the chair).

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

City and Guilds of London Technical College, foundation to be laid by Prince Leopold, 3 p.m.
Horticultural Society, 11 a.m.; promenade, 4 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Non-Metallic Elements).
Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m.
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Musical Union, 3.15 p.m.
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. I. Thornycroft on Torpedo Boats, &c.).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Dialectical Society, 8 p.m.

Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Sir Charles Nicholson on the Boundaries and Divisions of Colonies).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. Westgarth on Trade Relations between Great Britain and her Dependencies).
British Architects' Institute, conference (two days).
Hibbert Lectures, St. George's Hall, 5 p.m. (Mr. Rhys Davids on Buddhism).
Hospital for Nervous Diseases, bazaar at Kensington Townhall (two days).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Burgon on Divinity); and on the 11th, 12th, and 13th.
Races: Chester and Windsor.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

University of London, presentation, 2 p.m.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30.
Conference on the City Parochial Charities at the Mansion House.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. J. Powell on the Manufacture of Glass for Decorative Purposes).
Public Analysts' Society, 8 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Amateur Mechanical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.

Geological Society, 8 p.m.
South Kensington Museum, 4 p.m. (Mr. Norman Lockyer on Spectroscopy in relation to Solar Chemistry); and on Friday.
Ascham Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Henry Morley on the Place of English in a Liberal Education).
St. Mary's Hospital, annual festival, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m. (Earl Stanhope in the chair).
Governments' Benevolent Institution, annual dinner, Willis's Rooms.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

Easter Law Sittings end.
Easter Term ends.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Magnetism).
Westminster Abbey, musical festival for School for Daughters of Military Officers; sermon by the Dean, 3.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.
Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m.
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
British Architects' Institute, conversation, 8 p.m.

Philharmonic Society, 5th concert, 8.
St. Paul's Cathedral, London Church Choir Association, special evening service: the Bishop of Bedford.
Great International Horse Show, Manchester (four days).
Anniversaries: London Missionary Society, Exeter Hall, 10 a.m. (the Earl of Aberdeen in the chair); British and Foreign Bible Society, Exeter Hall, 7.30 p.m.; Society for Propagation of the Gospel, St. James's Hall, 2.30 p.m. (the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair).
Ipswich Races.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Old May Day; Full Moon, 10.21 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Quætt Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Capt. J. C. R. Colomb on Naval Intelligence and the Protection of Commerce in War).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Hawes on some American Humourists).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Francis Galton on Mental Images and Vision, 9 p.m.).
British Medical Association, conversation; South Kensington Museum, 9 p.m.

Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. W. Burges on Queen Anne Architecture).
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. J. Furnivall on the Cruces in Shakespeare's Early Comedies).
National Health Society, Mayfair Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Henry Power on Care and Education of the Eye).
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (General Sir Arthur Phayre on Burmah).
Newark Agricultural Show (two days).
Races: Halifax and Alexandra Park.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

The Illustrated London News first published, 1842.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Scotland's Part in English Literature).
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

Geologists' Association, excursion to Grays, Fenchurch-street, 2.27 p.m.
Physical Society, 3 p.m.
Artists' Benevolent Institution, anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms, 6 p.m. (Lord Rosebery in the chair).

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOUR, 1881.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
The above Exhibition will OPEN in the WALKER ART-GALLERY, on MONDAY, SEPT. 5. The days for receiving Pictures are from Aug. 1 to 13, both inclusive. Forms, Cards of Particulars, and all information may be obtained on application to Mr. Charles Dyell, Curator, Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool, to whom all Works of Art intended for exhibition should be addressed.
London Agent, Mr. James Bourne, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital.
JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Honorary Secretary.

HORSE SHOW, AGRICULTURAL HALL, ISLINGTON.

Entries close MAY 23. SHOW OPEN JUNE 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.
Prize-Lists and Forms of Entry may be had on application to the Office, Bedford-street, N. By order, S. SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager.
Agricultural Hall Company, Limited.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR

TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m.
EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY

SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.45 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.
(By order) J. P. KNEIGHT, General Manager.

THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, A NEW JOURNAL FOR THE YOUNG.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS issued the first Illustrated Weekly Newspaper for Boys, price ONE PENNY, on Wednesday, April 6, 1881. THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS is a Journal full of Entertainment and Information for Youth; and, at the same time, a Paper which Parents can with confidence place in the hands of their Children.

CAPTAIN MAYNE REID'S "LOST MOUNTAIN." A New Romance in the best style of this famous Author, commenced in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for April 6.

THE LOST MOUNTAIN. Captain MAYNE REID'S New Romance, is the Best Story for Boys now being published.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' RACQUET-MATCHES at Messrs. Prince's will be found specially illustrated in "Phil Holiday's" Notes for Wednesday, May 4.

"SQUEE BIFFEN" GOES UP IN A BALLOON in No. 5 of THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, May 4. This humorous serial story of a Boy's Adventures will be fully illustrated in the No. for May 11.

TRAVEL, VOYAGE, ADVENTURE.—Captain MAYNE REID'S Manila Storyette is concluded in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for May 4.

"BROWN BESSIE." A Complete Storyette of our first Afghan War, by JOHN LATEY, jun., appears in THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS for May 4.

HORACE DAVENPORT, Five Years England's Amateur Champion Swimmer, is portrayed in the No. for May 4.

A MONTHLY PART OF THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS is now being published, containing the first four Numbers, stitched in a coloured wrapper, and with "The Royal Middles" Supplement. Initial Chapters of "THE LOST MOUNTAIN," and "Squee Biffen," with Memoir of Lord Beaconsfield's School-days, Jottings from a Midday's Journal, and the Sport and News of the Month. Price Sixpence; Post-free, Eightpence.
Thomas Fox, 10, Milford-lane, Strand, London.

ADVERTISERS are requested to send their announcements early in advance for THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, at the SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, Pall-mall East, from Nine to Six daily. Admission, One Shilling.
THOMAS ROBERTS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, including Professor Leopold Carl Muller's picture, "An Encomium Outside Cairo," is now open at ARTHUR TOOTH AND SONS' Gallery, 5, Haymarket. Admission, One Shilling.

HERBERT EXHIBITION.—THE JUDGMENT OF DANIEL, Painted for the House of Lords, and other Works by J. R. Herbert, R.A., will be ON VIEW at the HANOVER GALLERY, 47, New Bond-street, on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ROSA BONHEUR'S celebrated PICTURES, ON THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM, at the Antwerp Academy, 1879. Also, the complete engraved work of Rosa Bonheur, including the well-known "Horse Fair," now on exhibition at L. H. LEEFVE'S GALLERY, 1a, King-street, St. James's, S.W. Admission, One Shilling. Ten to Five.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS' EASTER HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, replete with musical gems, sparkling comicities, and humorous sketches, will be repeated until the end of the present month.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AT THREE AND EIGHT.
Including the Juvenile Choir, the Statuesque Dancers, and powerful Phalanx of Comedians.
Fanteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Arca, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
No fees.

BERLIOZ'S Symphonie Fantastique, ÉPISODE DE LA VIE D'UN ARTISTE.—Owing to its enthusiastic reception at Mr. Ganz's First Concert, this great work will be repeated, by general desire, on SATURDAY AFTER-NOON NEXT, MAY 14, at Mr. GANZ'S SECOND CONCERT, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Three. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 7s., 5s., 3s., and 1s., at the usual places, and of Mr. Wilhelm Ganz, 129, Harley-street, W.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. On MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, MAY 9, 11, and 13, at Eight o'clock, OTHELLO, Othello, Mr. Irving, Iago, Mr. Booth; Desdemona, Miss Ellen Terry. On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, MAY 10, 12, and 14, at 7.45, THE CUP and THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.—Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT. A New First Piece, MANY HAPPY RETURNS, by Gilbert A. Beckett and Clement Scott; Music by Lionel Benson. A New Musical Sketch, OUR INSTITUTE, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s. No fees. Booking-Office open from 10 to 6.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1881.

With the opening of May the London season fairly begins. The West-End is becoming crowded; the two Opera-Houses are both opened; the art-galleries have unfolded their doors, including the Royal Academy, the members of which at their annual dinner last Saturday with the Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister as their chief guests; concerts tempt the public with bewildering excellence and frequency; the never-failing May anniversaries crowd upon each other and fail not to attract their votaries; the stream of fashionable gaiety flows stronger; and the pulse of metropolitan life, in its endless varieties, is beginning to beat quicker. The success of the London season depends greatly on the weather. There seems to be the alternative of bright skies and treacherous east winds, or a cloudy atmosphere and warm showers; or a compromise between them. We can at least be thankful for such vernal influences as seem to be the foretaste of genial weather, and rejoice that, in spite of chilling breezes and leaden skies, agricultural prospects were never brighter at this period of the year.

Parliament—or rather the House of Commons, for the Peers have hardly as yet exhausted their Easter holidays—divides its interest between Mr. Bradlaugh, who at present vainly knocks at the door of entrance, while the Government are trying to legislate for his admission, and the Irish Land Bill, which is being carefully discussed, and is not likely to pass its second reading this week. When the bill goes into Committee, the Opposition will, no doubt, be prepared to take up a more definite position, and the Parnellites to show their

hand. At present the thoughts of the Irish members wander to their native land, where Mr. Dillon, M.P., their too independent representative, has at length been committed to Kilmainham Gaol for open incitements to defiance of the law and rioting, which has had the effect of paralysing the Land League. Simultaneously the Irish Executive, which has thus far been very forbearing in the use of its exceptional powers, has proclaimed the city of Dublin under the provisions of the Protection of Life and Property Act, owing to a recent and aggravated murderous attack, instigated, it is believed, by some secret society. This prompt action of the Lord Lieutenant, while likely to check the growing spirit of lawlessness in the Irish capital, will probably have some effect upon the fortunes of the Land Bill, by provoking Mr. Parnell and his colleagues to have recourse to obstructive tactics, or at least to withdraw their support from the measure on the second reading.

In neither of the two questions that excite European anxiety is the outcome very clear. The indirect acceptance by the Hellenic Government of the frontier line marked out by the Porte continues to create discontent, though somewhat subdued, among the subjects of King George. But in proportion as Greece shows readiness to put up with the compromise, Turkey holds back. First on one side, then on the other, the Powers apply pressure. But, as the Porte has gone so far as to draught the Convention relative to the surrender of the ceded territory, the end may not be far off, unless the Greek army on the frontier, already in a feverish state, should lose patience, and precipitate hostilities.

The French military officers in Northern Africa are showing some skill in their campaign against the Khroumir tribes, whose country they have almost entirely invested, and who will have to fight or submit. The Tunis General, Ali Bey, has shown his strategic capacity by avoiding the invaders, while part of his troops are supposed to have deserted to the frontier natives. The poor Bey is at his wit's end. His invocation of the Sultan has resulted only in an able despatch from the Porte, while the French columns are converging to a point within thirty miles of his capital. Soon it will be imperative that he should succumb to the French and accept a disguised Protectorate, or resist them without any prospect of success. Tunis may not be swallowed whole, but seems destined, like the artichoke, to be eaten leaf by leaf. It has splendid harbours and a fertile soil, and Prince Bismarck nods approval to a scheme of annexation which may recompense his French neighbours for the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, forgetful perhaps that they are gaining military experience and practical organisation which will serve them elsewhere besides Northern Africa.

It is to be hoped that tranquillity is about to be restored throughout the whole of South Africa. Various circumstances, including the possibility of a defeat in the Legislature, have brought the Cape Government to a reasonable frame of mind. Mr. Spriggs and his colleagues having accepted the mediation of her Majesty's High Commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson has arranged terms of peace with the Basuto chiefs, which have been accepted on both sides. Under cover of a license tax of a pound per annum on guns, the demand for general disarmament is abandoned; there is to be a complete amnesty; and, above all, no confiscation of property is demanded, but only a fine of 5000 cattle. It is probable that the Basutos would have accepted these terms before this hapless war, which has cost the colony more than a million and a half, was begun. One great ground of satisfaction at home with this settlement is that the Imperial troops will not now, as was at one time feared, be called upon to intervene.

Sir Hercules has a far more difficult problem to solve further north. The members of the Transvaal Commission, including his Excellency and President Brand of the Free State, are commencing their deliberations; and Mr. Gladstone reasonably asks Sir M. Hicks-Beach to postpone his motion of censure till the knotty questions at issue between the British Government and the Boers have been discussed. The instructions sent out by Lord Kimberley to the English members of the Commission include the recognition of British "sovereignty" in the Transvaal—that is, the control of external relations through the agency of the British Resident and High Commissioner; protection to the natives, in whose favour the Convention against slavery is to be reaffirmed, and their right to hold land and to enjoy free movement; full security of person and property for all loyal inhabitants; and freedom of trade for all British subjects. Lord Kimberley suggests, rather than demands, in the interests of Dutch settlers, the severance of districts principally inhabited by natives. This is the most "burning" question of the whole. The Boers are at issue among themselves; in fact, they have at present no properly organised Government. But their more sagacious leaders, aided by President Brand, will probably prevent a failure in the negotiations, and bring about a satisfactory compromise, which ought to result in what that enlightened ruler hopes will be "a lasting peace."

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Persons of either sex (and in their right minds) who were privileged to be present at the Private Views of the Royal Academy and of the Grosvenor Gallery can scarcely fail to have been stricken with amazement and horror at the sight of the preposterous fashion and outlandish colour of the raiment worn by a small proportion of the ladies present. I noticed some in flannel bed or bathing gowns, all bursting out in frills and reaching to the feet. These fearful gabardines were either of a salmon or a brick-dust colour. Another lady in a pillow, or, rather, a bolster-case of mauve silk much distressed me; and a shriek of consternation nearly broke from me when I beheld a poor little maiden of fourteen, who ought to have been permitted to look as pretty as nature had made her, but who had been forced by her "stern parients" into a kind of (seemingly) canvas flour-sack with orifices at the bottom for her little feet to peep in and out: the bag itself being adorned with bows of green and red ribbon. She could not help herself, poor thing. Where are we to look for another Elizabeth Barrett Browning to re-echo "The Cry of the Children" uncouthly dressed by vain and silly parents?

I am always mindful of the indignant remonstrance of the spinster to Mr. Spectator:—"Sir, what have you to do with our petticoats?" But this is no case of paniers or crinoline. It is a case of whether public exhibitions of Guys are to be tolerated, save on the fifth of November. Pray do not adduce the attenuated maidens of Mr. E. Burne Jones as an apology for the public appearance of the dismal sisterhood at whom I have glanced. Mr. Burne Jones, however much some of us may dissent from his canons of proportion, is always graceful and refined. Miss Ellen Terry as Camma, in "The Cup," is only one of Mr. Burne Jones's nymphs who has stepped out of the canvas, say, of "the Golden Stairs," and has been endowed with Galatea-like vitality. Moreover, Mr. Jones is consistently mediæval. He does not give us a Hebe in a Mother Hubbard cloak and Psyche in a Tam o'Shanter cap. The frightful folk who glide like phantoms about the picture-galleries are as inconsistent as they are absurd. They jumble up the modes of the sixteenth, the eighteenth, and the nineteenth centuries into one *pot pourri* of grotesque ugliness.

I have the honour to know all our really great æsthetic painters; indeed, their Archimago, Gabriel Dante Rossetti, is one of the oldest and most warmly esteemed friends I have; but I do most indignantly protest against these conceited or crazy folk in the flannel bathing-gowns and the mauve silk bolster-cases being in any way identified with the æsthetic movement. They have no more to do with that movement than the lady from the circus who is occasionally engaged to parade a white palfrey through the streets of Coventry at show-time has to do with the Godiva of Edwin Landseer's picture, of Thomas's noble ceramic, and of Tennyson's deathless verse.

Let us be just. Among the half-score of fashion-books which I take in every month, and which I have bound at the end of the year, I find one, the *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion*, which has been lately giving "Fashions for Art-Folk"—boldly and tastefully drawn transcripts of feminine costume from Sandro Botticelli, Andrea Mantegna, and other Old Masters. But these were all indoor costumes. A lady, I take it, has an indefeasible right to assume indoors the costume which she thinks suits her best. At a dinner-table or at a reception I like to see ladies whose dress reminds me now of Anne Boleyn and now of Amy Robsart, now of Queen Berengaria and now of Alice Bridgenorth, now of Henrietta Maria and now of Jane Shore. Scores of the garments in Cesare Vecellio's "Habiti Antichi e Moderni" and Jost Amman's "Frauentrachtenbuch"—both sixteenth-century guides to the toilette—might be almost exactly copied, and with superb effect as dinner dresses. But I do most seriously object to our public thoroughfares and picture-galleries being pervaded by ladies who look like walking caricatures of Madge Wildfire, Mary the Maid of the Inn, Mother Shipton, the Witch of Endor, and a Charity Girl gone mad. I have a theory about the "Guy" æsthetics. A dark suspicion crosses my mind. Mr. Burnand, it is well known, is a very occult man. He appears to wear his heart on his sleeve; but he is in reality "as deep as a draw well." Can it be that the Sad Sisterhood are only so many lady contributors to *Punch*, bound by secret vows to wear their grim garb in places of public resort in order to carry out the delusion propagated by their Moody Chief, backed by the Machiavellic Mr. Du Maurier, that the "Æsthetes" really form an integral portion of cultivated English society.

By-the-way, I wonder if the clever dramatist whose "Colonel" is droll enough to make Democritus crack his sides with laughter ever read a two-act comedy called "Taste," by Samuel Foote, Esq., which was produced at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane in the year 1765. I have not read much of the "British Aristophanes" lately: but happening, the other day, to take up a volume of Foote, I lighted on "Taste." A glance at the dramatis persone will give a sample of the quality of the play. Carmine, a painter and picture dealer; Puff, an art-auctioneer; Alderman and Lady Pentweazel, vulgar *nouveaux riches*, ambitious to purchase taste "ready made, for cash only;" Brush, an art-impostor; and Lord Dupe, a silly nobleman who buys new daubs for old paintings, are the principal characters. Palmer, Yates, and Shuter are, among the actors, the names most familiar to me; and Lady Pentweazel is played by Mr. Worsdale. Is this a printer's blunder; or was Mr. Worsdale an adept in female parts? Perhaps Mr. Dutton Cook, most erudite of commentators on the "Bill of the Play," may know. "Taste" is a vivacious satire on the mania for more or less spurious classical antiquities and paintings ascribed to the Old Masters; and Foote, in fine, only amplified the lines of trenchant satire against pretenders in art laid down by

Hogarth. The prologue was written by Garrick, and spoken by him "in the character of an auctioneer." The following lines from the prologue show that the satire of a hundred and fifteen years ago has not yet lost its force and direction.

'Tis said Virtù to such a height is grown,
All arts are now encouraged—but our own.
Be not deceived, I here declare on oath
I never yet sold goods of foreign growth.
Ne'er sent commissioners out to Greece or Rome.
My best antiquities are made at home.
I've Romans, Greeks, Italians, near at hand
True Britons all, and living in the Strand.
I ne'er for trinkets rack my pericranium,
They furnish out my rooms from Herculæum.
But hush!
Should it be known that English are employ'd
Our manufacture is at once destroyed.

The book-post brings me two lively, interesting, and useful books mainly dealing with the culinary craft; and, for some reason inscrutable to me, the editor of one and the author of the other book have chosen to veil their names under not the most felicitous of aliases. In the first, the new carefully and sympathetically revised edition of "Original" Walker's "Aristology, or the Art of Dining" (London: G. Bell and Sons), purports, on the titlepage, to be "edited by Felix Summerly." Now, "Felix Summerly's" delightful art hand-books were deservedly popular some seven and thirty years ago; but the present generation may be to a very considerable extent unaware that "Felix Summerly" was the *nom de plume* of a gentleman who has long enjoyed world-wide celebrity as a promoter of international exhibitions, and a benefactor to the cause of technical education, Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B. Why should he shrink from putting his name as editor to a work which is almost a culinary classic?

The second book (Chatto and Windus) is entitled the "Cupboard Papers," and which profess to be "a series of reflections on the Art of Living." The little work treats of all kinds of dinners and dinner giving; but why does the author, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, call himself, on the titlepage, "Fin Bec?" Who is Fin Bec?—I mean, to the million. A comparatively limited number of persons may be aware that under the pseudonym in question Mr. Jerrold has produced several highly interesting culinary compilations of the "Almanach des Gourmands" order; but to the general public "Fin Bec" is caviare. One must, moreover, be an adept in Parisian French to understand the mere meaning of the word. Why be ashamed of having written a most entertaining series of essays, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold?

Pity the sorrows of a wretched "Echoist." "C. W." writes me from Keighley a letter beginning thus:—

Dear Sir,—Before proceeding with this letter, I may as well explain its object and introduce its writer. I am seventeen years of age, and, having of late had occasion to review different callings with a view of coming to an opinion as to their relative suitability as a means of livelihood, I have been strongly attracted towards journalism.

And after this, my esteemed correspondent goes on for *seventeen mortal octavo pages of manuscript*. I must really run away. I must go round the world, or go on the stage as "first heavy old man." I really cannot stand correspondents who write letters seventeen octavo pages long at seventeen years of age. Whatever will my correspondent be like in the letter-writing line by the time he is thirty-five!

That was a useful paragraph in the *Times* from a correspondent at Odessa, who pointed out not only that the wretched Sofia Perovskaya was the only woman who has ever been judicially hanged in Russia; and, in fact, the only woman judicially put to death at all in the Czar's dominions since the year 1719, in which year a governess, named Mary Hamilton, was publicly decapitated at St. Petersburg for the murder of her three children.

In 1734 capital punishment was altogether judicially abolished by the Tsarina Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great. But, like the majority of things Russian, this so-called abolition of the death penalty was never more than a transparent sham—a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. Whenever it has been thought expedient to execute political offenders in Russia, the criminals have either been tried by court-martial or by such a special High Court of the Senate as that before which the Perovskaya and her accomplices were arraigned. As regards murderers and bandits, nothing was easier, within a few years since, than to put them to death. The crime of murder usually entailed, prior to the assassin's deportation to Siberia, the infliction of the punishment of the knout, and the executioner could without difficulty kill the victim with six and sometimes three blows with his instrument, or by so contriving matters that the struggling wretch bound to the post dislocated his own neck.

The new permanent art-exhibition which is shortly to be opened in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, is likely to prove an attractive lounge for members of Parliament, lawyers, and engineers—and why not to Parliamentary agents and witnesses just released from cross-examination, who wish to "change the current of their thoughts" for a few minutes, by the contemplation of pictures and water-colour drawings? Among the provisional committee of the St. Stephen's Art Society I note the names of Lord Bury, Lord Alfred Paget, Messrs. H. S. Marks, R.A., E. W. Godwin, F.S.A., W. G. Wills, W. B. Knight, R. C. Woodville, and Professor Richmond.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has written a letter full of sound common sense to the Grantham Temperance Association, in reply to a communication congratulating him on his recent visit to that borough. "Nearly all the crime in our Army," writes Sir Garnet, "can be traced to intoxication; and I have always found that, when with any army or body of troops in the field there was no issue of spirits, and when their use was prohibited, the health as well as the conduct of the men were all that could be wished for."

General Sir Garnet Wolseley (he was on the staff in Canada in 1863-4) might also have told his correspondents at Grantham that the tremendous army raised by the North to combat Secession, and which, when Richmond fell, and the Confederate cause "went up," was nearly a million strong, was, so far as the private soldiers were concerned, wholly and entirely a teetotal army. No spirits, no wine, not so much as a glass of lager beer, could the privates licitly obtain. That, I can vouch for from personal observation, was the case with the Grand Army of the Potomac.

The officers, on the other hand, could procure pretty well what they liked in the way of stimulants, from champagne down to the brisk and beaming cocktail. Occasionally cunning devices were resorted to for the smuggling of whisky into camp. The spirits were sometimes contained in a square tin can, disguised with calf sides and back and gilt sides and lettering as a hymn-book; but these alcoholic hymnals were, as a rule, discovered and confiscated by the Provost-Marshal and his assistants; and, "O! Sir," wrote a bereaved private to a Washington newspaper, "it's hard—it is, indeed, to see the stuff we're longing for *staggering about with a pair of shoulderstraps on*." Shoulder-straps were the distinctive badge of officers' rank in the Federal army.

My purpose in drawing attention to this little item of history is a double-barrelled one. I wish to point out that, not only was there no alcohol allowed to the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Potomac, but there was no flogging. On the other hand, there was a peculiarly severe and, as I thought, a very cruel corporal infliction known as "tying up." The delinquent was tightly bound, with his arms extended horizontally, to the wheel of a gun or of a cart, and left there, with his head uncovered, often beneath a blazing sun, for so many hours, according to the nature of his offence. I have seen, too, soldiers convicted of theft and other disgraceful offences, dressed in scavenger's attire, and, with a chain with a cannon-ball at one end riveted round one ankle, compelled to do scavenger work about the camp. In Washington City itself, the Provost sometimes caused violent shower-baths to be administered in the morning to soldiers who had been guilty of disorderly conduct, and who had been locked up in the black hole all night. But there was no flogging. Oh dear, no.

Mem.: I see my Lord Denman has a bill in the Peers by which delinquent soldiers are to be permitted the option of receiving five-and-twenty lashes as an equivalent to so many months' imprisonment and hard labour. I should say that the men who elected to be flogged were precisely the kind of men who deserved to be flogged—that is to say, brutal, case-hardened fellows, utterly dead to all chivalrous or honourable feeling. It would be as well to add a rider to Lord Denman's proposal, that after the voluntary "floggee" had received his twenty-five lashes it should be at the option of his commanding officer to give him another twenty-five stripes, well laid on, for luck, and then to have him drummed out of the regiment.

A valued correspondent, "H. L.," Chelsea, speaking of the rapid increase of English idioms now in use in Parisian society, and notably in Parisian journalism, quotes the following from the *Paris Figaro* of the twenty-seventh of April last. In the sporting intelligence (which, by-the-way, is edited by "Robert Milton," and under the heading "*Courses de Bordeaux*," it is stated that "*Brigand a fait valkower* (walk over) *dans le prix des Pavillons*."

It happens, oddly enough, that only the other day, at dinner at the Tartar Traktir, at St. Petersburg, I was talking to M. Périer, the experienced and intelligent Secretary of the Rédaction of the *Figaro*, who had come northward on special correspondence bent in connection with the Tsar's murder, on precisely this English idioms subject. He told me of at least fifty, of the interpolation of which into French I was more or less unaware. "Bookmaker;" "poule" for pool; "launch" for lunch; "skating" for skating rink; "gentleman rider" "outsider," "Velchorre" for Welsher; "cab;" "drague" for drag, or even "foreinhan" for four-in-hand. The *entente cordiale*, this, with a vengeance.

But the very drollest idiomatic importance I have yet noticed was in a novel, by M. Alexis Bouvier, called "*La Belle Grêlée*." The author says of his heroine, "*Après avoir pres son tob*—" "*Son tob!*" M. Bouvier, however, requires to be told that the English Aphrodite takes a bath, and that "tubbing" is a masculine exertion.

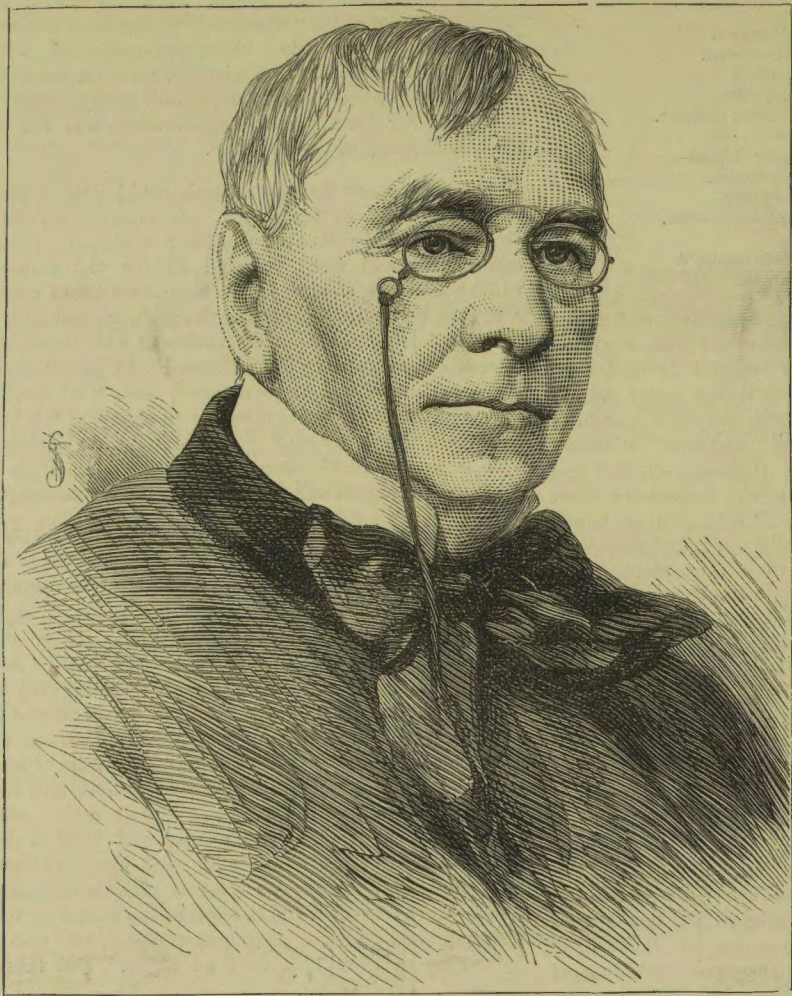
I read in *Punch*, apropos of some funeral sermons lately preached, the following quotation as "Lord Beaconsfield's epigram" from "Endymion":—

"Sensible men," said Waldershare, "are all of the same religion."
"And pray what is that?" inquired the Prince.
"Sensible men never tell."

This is, of course, in "Endymion;" but the epigram is no more Lord Beaconsfield's than was his famous funeral panegyric on the Duke of Wellington, which was "lifted" from *oraison funèbre* on the French Marshal Gouvion de St. Cyr. Lord Beaconsfield, like Molière, and, in degree, like Alexander Dumas the Elder, took his property whosoever he found it; and that property lay loose in a great many literary pockets. As for the "men of sense" epigram, it has been credited to the arch-schemer Lord Shaftesbury, to Fontenelle, to St. Evremont, and to at least twenty more sceptical wits of the seventeenth century. I have grown to be positive about nothing in the way of the original sayers of witty things; I fancy that most of them must have been said by that grand old gardener Adam; but I am positive that the "men of sense" story was in print at least a hundred and fifty years before Lord Beaconsfield was born.

G. A. S.

The Bank rate of discount has been reduced to 2½ per cent.



THE LATE M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN.



THE LATE MR. EDWARD MIALL.—SEE PAGE 446.

THE LATE EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

This well-known French journalist and politician, who died last week in Paris, was born in Switzerland, in 1806. He was the illegitimate son of General de Girardin, his mother being a Madame Dupuy, and he at first bore the name of Lamothe, but afterwards, coming to Paris, assumed his father's name. In 1828 he obtained an appointment as Inspector of Fine Arts, but some years afterwards established a Democratic journal, *La Presse*, which he conducted till 1866, for some time with great success. His fatal duel with Armand Carrel, of the *National*, was the most tragic event of his life; Armand Carrel was killed on the spot. Emile de Girardin became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in the time of King Louis Philippe; he bore a conspicuous part in the Revolution of

February, 1848, and under the Empire of Napoleon III., but was generally on the Opposition side. He married Delphine Gay, a lady of some literary talent and celebrity, but after her death took for his second wife the daughter (by a morganatic marriage) of a German Grand Duke. He was to have been made a Senator, but for the sudden overthrow of the Empire in 1870.

The Portrait is from a photograph by G. Moretti, of Paris.

ROWLAND HILL'S CHAPEL.

The demolition of the well-known circular meeting-house, or Dissenting Chapel, in Blackfriars-road, Southwark, removes another familiar landmark of London social and religious history. We therefore give an Illustration of the old building.

It was opened as a free church by the Rev. Rowland Hill on June 8, 1783. He continued to minister in it during fifty years, and died, at the age of eighty-eight, in the adjoining parsonage. He was frequently assisted by eminent ministers both of the Established and Nonconformist connections. The worship was a modified form of the Anglican Liturgy. Surrey Chapel was never identified with any denomination, but was a sort of neutral ground for all Christians. Rowland Hill's body was interred under the pulpit. Lord Hill, his nephew, then Commander-in-Chief, was chief mourner. After an interval of four years the Rev. James Sherman was appointed the minister. He was followed after seventeen years by the Rev. Newman Hall, who was the pastor nearly twenty-seven years. In anticipation of the expiration of the lease, the congregation, aided by contributions from outside, purchased a freehold site in West-



SURREY CHAPEL, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD (ROWLAND HILL'S CHAPEL).



THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO TUNIS: OUTPOST OF IRREGULARS.

minster Bridge-road, and erected the present "Christ Church" with its adjoining "Hawkstone Hall," so named from the birthplace of the first founder, and the Lincoln Tower, commemorative of the abolition of American slavery. The total cost was £64,000, and the new chapel was opened for worship July 4, 1876, when the congregation of Surrey Chapel, with their minister, migrated to it. Surrey Chapel has since been occupied by the Primitive Methodists. Rowland Hill introduced a variety of philanthropic agencies, which are now in enlarged operation. The almshouses for twenty-three poor women are well maintained. The Sunday-schools, which at Mr. Hill's death had 2400 children, now instruct 5800, by 433 teachers. The number of communicants, which was 500, is now 1150. The Benevolent Society visits annually 500 of the sick poor without regard to religious opinions, and above £500 is distributed among the poor. Secular lectures and entertainment are provided for working men. Temperance and clothing societies and penny banks promote their temporal welfare. Upwards of 1500 services especially for the poor are

held annually in lodging-houses, mission-rooms, and the open air. The sum raised for religious and philanthropic purposes, exclusive of the pastor's salary, amounts to £2500 annually. This varied work, now perpetuated at Christ Church, owes its origin to the devoted zeal of the founder, who "being dead yet speaketh."

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO TUNIS.

The invasion by the French of the territory of the Bey of Tunis, a vassal of the Turkish Empire, is ostensibly justified by the necessity of punishing an unruly frontier tribe, called the Khroumirs, who have committed some acts of violence across the border of Algeria. We present views of the small island and fort of Tabarka, and of a Tunisian fort on the neighbouring mainland coast, which the French have seized for the base of their military operations; also, two sketches of the outposts of Chasseurs d'Afrique and irregular troops of the French army.

The Regency of Tunis occupies nearly the centre of the northern shores of Africa to the east of the French Algerine dominion, beyond Philippeville and Bona. The country is inhabited from 100 to 250 miles from the sea, is sufficiently well watered, and possesses, besides the capital, many large and important towns. The soil is peculiarly fertile; there is abundance of mineral wealth, and the majority of its inhabitants, estimated at two millions, are peaceable and industrious. The northern coast of Tunis is within sight of the island of Pantellaria, an Italian possession, and the width of the channel between Cape Bon and the western extremity of Sicily hardly exceeds ninety miles. Two hundred miles to the east lies the British island of Malta. The export trade of Tunis is chiefly confined to oil, esparto grass, wool, and cereals, and its imports consist chiefly of colonial produce and manufactured goods. In both, British interests are largely concerned. Many of the Italian residents are wealthy and influential, and among them may be found some of the chief mercantile and banking firms of the Tunisian capital. Several

Italians are large landowners, and the first railway established in the country now belongs to an Italian company. Mohammed es Sadok, Bey of Tunis, is about seventy years of age. He succeeded his brother in September, 1859. In his youth he became acquainted with a French merchant residing in Tunis, and was initiated into new ideas. As soon as he ascended the throne he did away with the harem and lived in European fashion with one wife. He granted a constitution and assembled a Parliament; but, curiously enough, his subjects obliged him to recall the Constitution in 1864. The Bey has three daughters, but no sons. His brother, Si Amrud, is heir to the supreme power of the Regency.

The two border tribes, the Khroumirs and the Ooshtettas, occupy a wild and hilly debatable ground which lies on the eastern frontier of Algeria, and extends from within some forty miles of the Mediterranean down to the confines of the Sahara.

The island of Tabarka, as we have seen, is to serve as the base of the operations for the attack of the Khroumirs from the north. It is about half a mile from the Tunisian coast, opposite the territories of the Khroumir tribes, and is about eight miles to the eastward of the Algerine frontier, and fifteen miles from La Calle. It has a high ridge running from one end to the other; but its southern point finishes in a narrow sandbank on a level with the water, and extending to the Oued Kebir, the first river to be crossed when moving from the frontier. The island, which is three quarters of a mile long, was formerly a flourishing Genoese colony, containing over 7000 inhabitants. An old castle, a church, a Consular residence, a wall, and two jetties—the whole of them in ruins—is all that remains of the place, which is almost deserted. The castle is built on the north end of the island, overlooking the sea. The church and Consular residence are on the west coast. Opposite them are the anchorage for small vessels, the wharf, and the remains of a jetty, which was about two hundred metres in length. The roadstead and anchorage for large vessels are to the westward of the island. There is also good anchorage to the eastward, protected against north or north-westerly winds. Opposite the island, on one of the summits of the ridge of the Khroumir coast, is the Bordj Djedid, a fort lately occupied by a detachment of the Tunisian troops, which have now been driven out of it, as well as from the castle on Tabarka Island.

In our view of Tabarka, the French gun-boat Hyène appears lying at anchor just below the old castle, and one of her boats is taking soundings close to the rocky shore. Three gun-boats, the Hyène, the Chacal, and the Léopard, each carrying two large guns, one fore and one aft, were employed in a preliminary demonstration. The commander of the Hyène, Lieutenant Cluze, attempted negotiations with the commandant of the Tunisian garrison, who hoisted the Turkish flag and refused to surrender. On Monday week, the ironclad frigate Surveillante, which had meantime arrived, bombarded the fort of Bordj Djedid, on the mainland, killing about sixty men, and entirely destroying the old building. The garrison left it that night, and a French force of 1500 marines took possession of the island, which had likewise been abandoned by its defenders. At the same time, three brigades of French troops commanded, respectively, by General Vincendon, General Gaillard, and General Ritter, marched across the frontier from Algeria, entering the Khroumir highlands, and moving rapidly eastward, while General Logerot, with a considerable force, advanced to the inland town of Kef, which yielded to him without resistance. This town is twenty-five miles from the French frontier, and is not within the Khroumir district. The port of Biserta, on the seacoast, was seized last Monday; it is an excellent harbour, with a town of four thousand people. Three French ironclads and a gun-boat menaced the town and compelled its surrender. The military and naval preparations seem far to exceed those which would be needful for the mere chastisement of border tribes. The Bey of Tunis protests against the entry of the French troops on Tunisian territory without previous notice, and while peace and friendly relations reigned between France and Tunis. Such an act, as he says, is contrary to all the rules of International Law. This protest is made in the name of Tunis and the Ottoman Empire, of which Tunis forms part.

THE LATE MR. EDWARD MIALI.

Mr. Edward Miall, late M.P. for Bradford, the founder and editor of the *Nonconformist* newspaper, and for many years well known as the leader of the movement in favour of religious equality, died at his residence, Sevenoaks, on Friday night last, after a fortnight's illness, almost free from suffering, within a few days of completing his seventy-second year. The hon. gentleman sat for Rochdale from 1852 to 1857, when, like Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Fox, and other advanced Liberals, he lost his seat owing to his opposition to the Chinese war. While member for that borough he proposed a resolution condemnatory of the Irish Church, but the House of Commons was not yet ripe for so drastic a proposal. Afterwards, at the invitation of the then Conservative Government, he became a member of the Duke of Newcastle's Commission on Education, the labours of which extended over three years, and its report and evidence in 1861, to which Mr. Miall gave a qualified assent, furnished a mass of information, which, though not of immediate service, cleared the way for the legislation of 1870. Subsequently, when member for Bradford, he successively moved two resolutions in reference to disestablishment, which secured about 100 votes. He also took an active part in securing the abolition of church rates and University tests, and, later on, in throwing open the parish burial grounds to Dissenters. In the House he was generally respected for the force and moderation with which he advocated his opinions, and his fairness and amiable qualities. During an active public life he made many friends, and exercised great influence as a leader of advanced opinions. In 1863 his services to the Free Churches were recognised by the presentation of £5000; and ten years later, when about to retire from public life, the sum of £10,000, subscribed mostly by friends in Yorkshire and Lancashire, was put in trust for the benefit of himself and family. Two years ago Mr. Miall was presented with a congratulatory address on his seventieth birthday by a deputation, which included his old colleagues the Right Hon. John Bright and Mr. Richard, M.P. Amongst his many books was one entitled "Bases of Belief," which is in use as a text-book in many Nonconformist colleges.

The annual general meeting of the National Rifle Association was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Royal United Service Institution—the Duke of Cambridge, president, in the chair. A letter from Mr. J. A. Mullens was received inclosing a cheque for £2500 in founding a prize to stimulate the practice of firing at moving targets at unascertained distances. Certain alterations of the rules were passed after considerable discussion. The Duke of Cambridge was re-elected president by acclamation. The next Wimbledon meeting will begin on the second Monday in July, the camp being ready for occupation on the previous Saturday.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, May 3.

News from Tunis is eagerly read here, but arrives slowly and in very small doses. The military operations have been very much interfered with by the rain, which converts the ravines into torrents, and renders the country where the French troops now are impracticable. The state of the weather accounts for the slowness with which the three columns are advancing, and the small practical results hitherto obtained. The most important operation of the week has been the occupation of Bizerta, a port on the northern coast of Tunis, to the east of Tabarka, and forty-five kilometres distant from the station of Djedeida, which will be next occupied. Meanwhile, the Bey continues to protest against the invasion of his territory.

The Parisians like to make a little parade in everything they do. Modest and anonymous charity is not much in favour amongst them; they like to hear plenty of drum-beating, and to beat their own drums too. The Parisian newspapers are never weary of talking of the "pretty Parisiennes," although a "pretty" face is not so common in Paris as it is in London. But what has beauty to do with charity? I read in a leading Parisian paper that some of the leaders of society have formed a volunteer ambulance corps, "and twelve of our prettiest society-women (*nos plus jolies mondaines*) have asked General Farre for authorisation to follow our army on African soil." There is not much danger of General Farre granting the request of these pretty *mondaines*. The General does not believe in the admixture of the civil element in military affairs. The pretty *mondaines* will therefore be free to continue to adorn the Grand Stand at Longchamps and the "tour du Lac," to the greater delight of the fashionable gazetteers.

The *jolies mondaines* came out in great force on "varnishing day" at the Salon last Sunday. In spite of their Republicanism and their vaunted "liberty, equality, and fraternity," there is no civilised creature on the face of the earth who adores privilege so much as the Parisian. He will submit to almost any humiliation in order to be present at the first representation of a new play—not so much to see the play as to be able to say, "I was there; I saw X and shook hands with Z." And so he gives himself airs and flatters himself that he belongs to the mysterious and super-excellent entity known as "tout Paris." This year the committee of artists who have managed the Salon were very severe in restricting admission to the Salon on "varnishing day." Indeed, it would seem as if these gentlemen, having, like all Frenchmen, been victims of bureaucratic tyranny all their lives, themselves became bureaucratic tyrants as soon as an opportunity presented itself. I have not to deal with the Salon as an art exhibition; I only mention it as the unique topic of conversation for the moment, and the fashionable afternoon resort of *Paris mondain*.

Madame Edmond Adam, the muse of the Franco-Athenian Republic, appears to have incurred the wrath of the Nihilists, unless indeed she has been the victim of a hoax. During the past fortnight, she has received several letters informing her that her defence of the late Czar in the *Nouvelle Revue* had brought down the wrath of the Nihilists upon her head, and that she would be killed if she did not repent immediately. Madame Adam took no notice of these missives, but on Saturday she received by post a little box containing a bottle full of a "yellowish greasy liquid." The wisecracks of the police were then called in, and an inquiry has been begun.

Emile de Girardin died last Wednesday morning, aged somewhere about seventy-eight, the date of his birth being unknown. This brilliant journalist's claim to posterity is that he revolutionised the French press, and acclimatised cheap newspapers. Before he founded *La Presse*, at 40f. a year, in 1836, French journals had never cost less than 80f. a year, and their size was about the same as four pages of the *Illustrated London News*. M. de Girardin introduced the large newspaper sheet, depending for support not on subscribers but on advertisers; and then, in order to secure a large circulation, he invented the *roman-feuilleton*, or sensational novel cut up into slices, "to be continued in our next," a contrivance which made the newspaper indispensable to a large class of female readers, cooks, dressmakers, duchesses, and the wives and daughters of *concierges*. M. de Girardin's funeral on Saturday attracted very little attention. The working classes looked upon him as a *faiseur* in politics as well as in finance.

The Marquis de la Valette died yesterday, at the age of seventy-five. M. de la Valette was a diplomatist of the old school. He began his career under Charles X., and during the Empire he was successively Ambassador at Constantinople (1851-3), at Rome (1860-2), Minister of the Interior (1865-7), Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1869, and Ambassador at London in 1870. Death has lately been thinning the ranks of the men of 1830.

A terrible accident occurred here this morning in front of the ruins of the Printemps, lately burnt down. An immense prop, which was being erected as one of the supports of the demolition scaffolding, slipped and fell on the top of a passing cab, crushing two gentlemen which it contained—M. Daguin, formerly President of the Tribunal of Commerce, and M. Pascal, formerly director of the Crédit Foncier, and now director of the Banque d'Escompte. M. Pascal died a few hours afterwards. M. Daguin, who is likely to recover, was a Reactionary candidate for Paris in 1877.

A linen exhibition, or fair, is to be held at Kesmark, in Hungary, from July 15 to 17.

Lord Carrington on Tuesday presided over a Council meeting of the Central Associated Chambers of Agriculture, at which a resolution was passed protesting against the increasing charge borne by local ratepayers for the maintenance of main roads, and suggesting that while the county rate contributed one half the cost, the remaining expenditure should be met by contributions from existing Imperial taxation.

In the absence, owing to indisposition, of Count Münster, the German Ambassador, Baron H. Von Schröder presided on Tuesday evening at the thirty-sixth anniversary festival in aid of the German Hospital (Dalston), held at Willis's Rooms. About 200 guests sat down. The chairman gave the usual loyal toasts; Baron von Bunsen proposing "The foreign Sovereigns and Princes, protectors and patrons of the institution, and their representatives," to which Count Bylandt replied. "Success to the German Hospital" was given by the chairman, who stated that last year 1476 in-patients, of whom 380 were cases of accident, were admitted to the institution, the out-patients and dental cases numbering 19,453. The receipts amounted to £9195, and the expenditure to £8738. They were dependent upon that festival for a sum of £3000, and he trusted that for the lack of funds they would not allow the efficiency of the hospital to deteriorate. The Earl of Aberdeen gave "The Health of the Chairman," and Mr. Russell Sturgis proposed "The Health of the Duke of Cambridge," president of the institution. Subscriptions to the amount of £4307 were announced.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

While confessing to the greatest partiality for Sandown Park and everything connected with it, we feel bound to record our opinion that the end of April is far too late for the "jumpers," and that the meeting would have been greatly improved by the omission of one day, and the elimination of all the hurdle-races and steeplechases. Falls were frequent, and though no one was seriously injured, yet P'Anson had a very narrow escape, and was carried away in a state of insensibility. Indeed, the ground was very hard even for flat-racing, and it was not fair, either to men or horses, to ask them to jump. Cheveronel, who is quite "i' the vein" just now, scored another victory for Sir John Astley; and then a capital field turned out for the Esher Stakes. Valour (10 st. 1 lb.) had run so well at Lincoln that he had the call of everything at the start, but Philammon (9 st. 10 lb.) beat him fairly and squarely in a hard-fought finish, and it is plain that the Irish horse has never been half so good as he is this season. The County Hurdle-Race fell to Torpedo (10 st. 8 lb.), and it was in this event that Northfleet (11 st. 9 lb.) and P'Anson came to grief, owing to the old horse catching one of his legs in a swinging hurdle which one of the leaders had displaced. On the Friday, the crack hunters, Humphrey and Sirdar, both succumbed to Hollyhook, who, however, had a great pull in the weights. Lord Olive (11 st. 12 lb.) was made a very strong favourite for the principal hurdle-race of the meeting; but, after pulling so hard that Adams had a very uncomfortable ride for more than half the journey, he bolted right out of the course, and left Dunmow (10 st. 6 lb.), the outsider of the party, to dispose of his two opponents very cleverly. The last day of the meeting was entirely devoted to illegitimate sport. Highland Mary (10 st. 10 lb.), who has had a very hard time of it late, beat Cock Robin (11 st. 2 lb.) and four others for the Claremont Steeplechase; and Bend Or II., formerly known as Tadcaster, and one of the heroes of the sensational Bend Or objection, came out as a hunter, and won a hurdle-race, though he is probably the very worst jumper ever seen, and simply galloped through his hurdles in the most devil-me-care style imaginable. The International Steeplechase was quite a Grand National in miniature, as Woodbrook (12 st. 7 lb.) and Regal (12 st. 3 lb.), the first and second at Liverpool, both took part in it. The former looked very well, but of course his weight was very different from his former impost, and, moreover, the hopes of the Irish division were evidently centered in Torpedo (10 st. 7 lb.). It is very probable that he would have pulled them through had not his jockey lost a stirrup nearly a mile from home, and this, besides placing him in the rear of everything at the time of the accident, prevented him from giving the horse any material assistance at the finish, and Regal just beat him by a neck, the gallant little black thus securing this valuable stake for the second successive year.

The opening day of the Second Spring Meeting at Newmarket was quite devoid of more than passing interest, and, as none of the running had any bearing upon future events, we may safely pass on to Wednesday, which, as usual, was big with the fate of the Two Thousand. Fourteen comprised the starters for the big event on Wednesday, and the result was a great surprise for the talent, as the winner was quite a "dark" horse, whilst long odds could have been had about the second and third. It was a good race till about three furlongs from home, when, however, Mr. Norman's Peregrine, by Pero Gomez—Adelaide, had the race in hand, and, striding along, won in a canter by three lengths, followed by Mr. P. Lorillard's Iroquois, and Mr. J. R. Keene's Don Fulano. Lord Rosebery's Cameliard was placed fourth, beaten a head.

The members of the London Athletic Club held their second meeting this season last Saturday afternoon at Stamford-bridge. Nothing very noteworthy was accomplished, but the victory of S. H. Baker in the Half-Mile Challenge Cup was very popular, as he has not enjoyed the best of luck up to the present. The annual meeting of the Lacrosse Clubs will take place at the same ground next Saturday, when an interesting programme will be run through.

Trickett and Kirby sculled their second match at Southampton on Saturday last, and the Australian scored another victory with great ease. He seemed quite at home on a fixed seat, and held the lead from start to finish.

The billiard handicap (spot hazard barred) which is now taking place at the Aquarium will doubtless draw large numbers of spectators in the last three or four days. At the time of writing the best form has been shown by D. Richards, who may win more games than the champion, and take the first prize.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £130 were granted to life-boat crews for services rendered during the past month.

The Porthcawl life-boat saved eight men from the wrecked barque Marmora, of Copenhagen. The Theddlethorpe life-boat rescued the crew of five men from the fishing-smack Shamrock, of Hull, the Ramsgate and Ballywalter life-boats respectively did good service in saving the distressed schooner Aldebaran, of Lauwig, Norway, and the Bell Buoy boat. The Lossiemouth life-boat saved the crew of the schooner Cavalier, of that port; and the Palling No. 1 life-boat five men from the fishing-smack Catherine, of Ramsgate.

Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast, and payments amounting to £3000 were made on some of the 271 life-boat establishments of the institution.

The Swedish and Norwegian Minister at the Court of St. James's had requested that the thanks of his Government might be conveyed to the coxswain of the crew of the Nairn life-boat in recognition of their noble and humane conduct in rescuing the crew of the schooner Anne Marie, of Krageroe, on Jan. 20 last.

The late Mrs. A. P. Fortune, of Liverpool, had left the institution a legacy of £200.

A communication was read from the Marquis de Rubalcana, president of the Spanish Life-Boat Society, calling attention to the establishment of that society, and expressing a hope that it might rival in usefulness the National Life-Boat Institution of England.

Reports were read from the five district inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their visits to different life-boat stations.

The National Association of British and Irish Millers will hold an international exhibition of flour-mill machinery and bread-making and baking machinery, in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, from the 10th to the 14th inst. inclusive.

It is stated that Mr. Fawcett intends to make an experiment in the General Post Office which will be watched with great interest by the public. He has decided to give employment to a number of deaf and dumb persons in the department devoted to the sorting of newspapers.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

At the National Theatre, so admirably conducted by Mr. Augustus Harris, as well as at the Lyceum, under the tasteful and generous management of Mr. Henry Irving, an American tragedian has found a cordial welcome from his brother artistes, and enthusiastic acceptance from crowded and delighted audiences.

The immense throng at the Lyceum on Monday night to witness "Othello," with Mr. Edwin Booth as the Moor, Mr. Henry Irving as Iago, and Miss Ellen Terry as Desdemona, was made up of two very opposite but, as it happened, not conflicting elements. The boxes, private and dress, and especially the stalls, were full of pre-eminently "first night" people, artists, authors, journalists, judges, and aficionados, or amateur experts and volunteer critics, among whom there were many who were, doubtless, personal friends or sympathetic admirers of the English or of the American tragedians. Add to the Boothians and the Irvingites a distinct section of intensely enthusiastic Terryites—for Camma is something else besides a graceful, refined, and tenderly emotional actress. She has the pre-Rafaellite facial angle, the pre-Rafaellite chest bones, the pre-Rafaellite eyes and lips. She is the embodiment of the ideal of Frederick Sandys in his Medea, as well as of the Priestess of Artemis, in Alfred Tennyson's "Cup." Miss Ellen Terry is justifiably dear to the dramatic, but she is doubly dear to the æsthetic heart. These formed the first element that thronged the aristocratic portions of the house; but the popular parts of the theatre, upper boxes, pit, and gallery, were just as densely crowded, and their occupants were just as uproariously enthusiastic. I have rarely heard such a unanimous and such tumultuous applause as that which greeted justly, as well as generously, all the leading characters in "Othello" on Monday night.

Mr. Edwin Booth's "Othello" is a known impersonation which has long since been duly stamped with the hall-mark of public approbation. But if there were no differences of opinion there would be no opinion worth having; and if there were no candour in the avowal of opinion, the quality of Honesty would very swiftly "Unawares Expire," as, according to Mr. Pope, Morality does in the "Dunciad." I ardently admire Mr. Edwin Booth as a ripe scholar, a deep and earnest student in his art, and the possessor of elocutionary powers almost unsurpassed in their clearness and purity. I think he is the finest Bertuccio, and, next to Macready, the finest Lear and the finest Richelieu that I have seen; and I am convinced that he is a fine—a very fine—Iago. But I own that, in its entirety, I like his Othello no more than I liked his Hamlet. It is altogether too didactic, stagey, and artificial. Nor does he look the part. His dresses have an antique guise, both in fashion and colour; and his appearance in armour—after what one remembers of Salvini and Mario, both in their degree splendid Othellos—was exceptionally unlucky. For the rest, his interpretation of the Mauritanian free lance who had done the State of Venice some service had in it many fine passages. His delivery of the address to the Senate, and, indeed, the whole of his work in the first act, were superb. Passages as fine were scattered through the remaining acts; but they were not numerous, and more than once the actor was wearisome. I hope that I shall not be thought hypercritical if I point out that Mr. Booth does not pronounce the name of Desdemona properly. It is an Italian name; but the commonly accepted English pronunciation of the name is quite correct, except that the Italians dwell a little longer on the *o*, and pronounce the final *a* more largely as *ah* than English people do. Occasionally in England we hear the pretty lady spoken of as "Desdemoner." But Mr. Booth goes further than this. A dozen times on Monday night did I hear him pronounce Desdemona as "Desdermoner." This is not to be tolerated. I do not know whether this is an Americanism; but it is certainly wrong.

Mr. Irving's Iago was a magnificent performance. It is not Mr. Irving's fault if the Bard of all Time has put into the mouth of the most consummate villain his genius ever conceived some expressions and *jeux de mots* so exceedingly droll that gentle and simple cannot help roaring with laughter at them; and that Iago's colossal duplicity, when he appears at the window in the scene where Roderigo is killed and Cassio is wounded, provoked a general titter; but these quips and cranks—inimitably true, as we may learn from Boccaccio, to the comic or burlesque side of the Italian character—were all the more consummately skilful foils to the exposition of Iago the scoundrel, Iago the swindler, Iago the murderer, Iago the man-tiger. With incomparable care and grace Mr. Irving dwelt on every phase of light and shade of Iago's part, on every line, and it may almost without exaggeration be said he had bestowed elaborate and oft-renewed study. Nor did his thoroughly artistic nature fail to grasp one feature essentially requisite to the completion of the poet's ideal. Mr. Irving presented us with an Iago handsome in mien and splendidly attired. That, depend upon it, was the real Iago. He was good-looking, chivalric in bearing, gay of manner; and loved fine clothes and high living. He must have done something with the money and jewels out of which he cozened Roderigo. My word for it, he squandered his substance in riotous living; and it was for his gay doublets and hose all glistening with golden broidery, his good looks and dashing dare-devil manners, that Emilia bore with him so long. She calls him her "wayward" husband. He flouted, glibed at, bullied her—beat her, very likely; but she liked and admired the scamp, and probably loved him, and was slow and loth to believe in his immeasurable villany. I hold that, in thus bringing forward into high relief the personal and individual Iago Mr. Henry Irving has added greatly to the understanding of a sometimes inexplicable character. Miss Ellen Terry as Desdemona was lovely and lovable in every sense of the terms; fascinating as a Venetian bride, exquisitely pathetic, tenderly submissive in the scenes where the Moor's jealousy takes the form of brutal insult and outrage, and, in her death, lovely and lovable still. Mr. E. Terriss was a very handsome, manly, and capable Cassio; and Mr. T. Mead as Brabantio, and Miss Pouncefoot as Emilia, gave fresh proof of their long-trying and much-admired efficiency in these characters. The scenery, dresses, and appointments in this triumphantly-successful "Othello" were, it is almost unnecessary to say, models of magnificence and refined taste.

At Drury Lane, Mr. John McCullough continues his highly successful career as Virginus in Sheridan Knowles's tiresome but occasionally powerful tragedy of that name. Mr. John McCullough has a singularly noble and commanding presence, free and natural action, animated delivery, and, in passionate utterance, he frequently raises the audience to genuine enthusiasm. He does not economise the resources of his voice as well as he might do; and in his lower tones is sometimes feeble and indistinct. I am very anxious to see him in some Shakspearian rôle, in which he will be able to do justice to the evidently fine qualities which as a tragedian he possesses. His Othello

I heard everywhere spoken of in the United States as an impersonation equally grand and touching.

At the Court Theatre, this instant Saturday, the enchanting Madame Modjeska appears in Mr. W. G. Wills' new and original play of "Juana." May I be there to see.

G. A. S.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), attended by Major Teesdale and Dr. Holtzman, were present at the performance of the new æsthetic opera "Patience," on Monday evening, at the Opera Comique.

The Mohawk Minstrels began on Monday a short season at Sanger's Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge-road. The amphitheatre was crowded; and the entertainment, which consisted of the usual ballads, comic songs, sketches, and dances, created as much amusement on the south side of the Thames as it has for some years past caused on the north.

A new spectacular piece, "Marmion; or, Flodden Field," has been produced with remarkable brilliancy and success at the Canterbury Theatre of Varieties, which is thriving under its new management. "Marmion" consists of a series of picturesque tableaux; the stirring scenes being particularly effective, owing to the spirit with which a little army of children, in Scottish garb, go through their manoeuvres. A tasteful ballet at Holyrood Palace gives variety to this unique entertainment, which concludes with an animated representation of the disastrous day on Flodden Field. Messrs. Grieve's beautiful panorama of Scottish scenery is also deserving of warm praise.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Madame Albani made her first appearance this season on Saturday last as Gilda in Verdi's "Rigoletto." Her reception was enthusiastic throughout, and her singing was as admirable as ever for brilliant execution, purity of style, and intense expression, as specially evidenced in the two duets with Rigoletto and the aria "Cara nome." Madame Scalchi was again the Maddalena, and Signor Marini the Duke; the new baritone, Signor Sante Athos, having confirmed the favourable impression made in his début here by his artistic singing and acting in the part of the Court Jester, Rigoletto.

On the previous Thursday "La Sonnambula" was given, with Madame Sembrich as Amina, the music of which part was rendered with the same brilliancy as in last year's performances, the Dresden prima donna having again achieved a great success. Other features of the cast call for no comment.

For Monday, a repetition of "Lucia di Lammermoor" was announced, cast as recently noticed—Signor Bevilacqua having conducted the three performances now alluded to.

On Tuesday "Faust" was the opera, with the fine performance of Madame Albani as Margherita, in which character that lady sang with a brilliancy, refinement, and pathos that produced fully as powerful an impression as on any former occasion. Madame Trebelli received a warm greeting on her first appearance here, and was, as usual, encored in both of Siebel's songs. M. Vergnet, as Faust, sang effectively, and Signor Sante Athos was an excellent Valentine; M. Gailhard's Mephistopheles having been the same meritorious performance as last season. M. Dupont conducted.

For Thursday, a repetition of "Guglielmo Tell" was announced, and this (Saturday) evening, "I Puritani" is to be given, with Madame Albani as Elvira.

As previously stated, Mr. Mapleson begins his new season of Italian operatic performances at Her Majesty's Theatre this (Saturday) evening, "Il Barbiere" being announced, with Mdle. De Belocca as Rosina, Signor Ravelli as the Count, Signor Del Puente as Figaro, and the first appearance of Signor Corsini as Doctor Bartolo.

MR. GANZ'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.

The first of the new series of these interesting concerts took place at St. James's Hall last Saturday afternoon, when there were two special features in the programme—the first (entire) performance, in London, of Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," entitled "Episode de la Vie d'un Artiste;" and the first appearance here of Madame Sophie Menter, a pianiste who has recently gained much renown abroad.

The symphony is one of the most elaborate and representative works of its composer, the score being of the fullest dimensions, comprising four bassoons, four harps, and four drums. The work consists of five divisions—"Rêveries-Passions," "Un Bal," "Scène aux champs," "Marche au Supplice," and "Songe d'une nuit de Sabbat." As in all of Berlioz's most ambitious productions, there is a constant alternation of passages of real musical interest and even beauty, with others in which effort and exaggeration are more apparent. Its exceptional difficulties received a very efficient rendering by the excellent band conducted by Mr. Ganz, who, we believe, will repeat its performance at the second concert of the series.

Madame Menter achieved a triumphant success by her splendid performance of Liszt's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat, and unaccompanied solos by Scarlatti, Tausig, and Liszt. The lady possesses rare executive powers, unlimited command of the greatest technical difficulties and of every shade of tone; a firm and certain touch, and an evident appreciation of various styles of music. We shall soon have again to speak of her fine performances.

The remainder of Saturday's programme consisted of Beethoven's overture to "Egmont" and Nicolai's to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and vocal pieces very effectively rendered by Mdle. Pyk.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

The twenty-fifth series of Saturday afternoon concerts was supplemented (as usual) by a special performance, last week, for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor. On this occasion Brahms's two new overtures were performed for the first time in England. One of these works is based on several German student-lieder, which are treated in a highly skilful and effective way. The other work, entitled a "Tragic Overture," is very amply developed, its pervading tone being serious, with intervening passages of demonstrative passion. Both are scored with masterly skill, and they will undoubtedly be soon heard again.

Mdlle. Lobach made a very successful first appearance, and was much applauded in her performance of Vieuxtemps' "Ballade" and "Polonoise" for violin (with orchestra); Mr. F. Rummel played Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat; vocal pieces were contributed by Mdle. Mantilla, Miss Hope Glenn, and Signor Perugini; and the orchestral selection included Mozart's overture to "Le Nozze di Figaro," the "Love Scene," and Queen Mab "Scherzo" from Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" symphony, and a light "Polka Chinoise," a posthumous piece by Rossini. Mr. Manns received the usual tributes of applause.

The first of Mr. Sims Reeves's farewell performances in oratorio took place at the Royal Albert Hall last week in Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," the other principal solo vocalists were Mesdames Christine Nilsson and Trebelli, and Mr. Santley. Although Mr. Reeves was suffering from sore throat, he sang admirably in the air "Call forth thy powers," and some recitative passages, having afterwards been efficiently replaced by Mr. Cummings in the airs "How vain is man" and "Sound an alarm."—Owing to indisposition, Mr. Sims Reeves was replaced by Mr. Lloyd in Wednesday evening's performances, which consisted of Haydn's "Creation" and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."

"Elijah" was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week, with Misses A. Williams, J. Jones, and M. Hancock, Madame Patey, Mr. Shakspeare, and Mr. Santley as the principal vocalists.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clare gave a morning concert at Steinway Hall last Saturday afternoon.

The annual concert of that stirring pianist Miss Agnes Zimmerman is always an interesting event. It occurred on Thursday. Of the performances we must speak next week.

The fifth season of Messrs. Ludwig and Daubert's excellent chamber concerts began on Monday evening at the Royal Academy of Music, the programme having comprised string quartets by Dvorak and Beethoven, Grieg's sonata for piano and violin, rendered by Messrs. Dannreuther and Ludwig; and vocal pieces by Mr. Thorndike.

Mdlle. Gabrielle Vaillant gave on Wednesday evening, at the Royal Academy of Music concert-room, the first of three concerts of chamber music. She was supported by several good artists. Her two remaining concerts are to be given on May 18 and June 1.

Mr. George Gear has announced his annual concert for Friday (yesterday) afternoon, with a good array of artists.

Mr. Charles Hallé has announced his twenty-first series of Pianoforte Recitals (eight), beginning yesterday (Friday) afternoon. The programmes consist of Beethoven's solo sonatas, and Bach's forty-eight Preludes and Fugues.

For this (Saturday) afternoon Mr. John Boosey has announced a ballad concert, to take place at St. James's Hall, the solo vocalists named being Misses Mary Davies and C. Samuel, Mesdames Antoinette Sterling and Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Joseph Maas, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick.

Next Monday evening a new series of Richter concerts begins at St. James's Hall, the programme including Beethoven's choral symphony.

Miss Madeline Cronin will give a pianoforte recital at the Royal Academy of Music next Tuesday evening, assisted by Miss José Sherrington, Signor Isidore de Lara, and Signor Pezze.

Sir Julius Benedict's forty-sixth annual concert is announced to take place on June 29, at St. James's Hall.

ART NOTES.

Last Saturday evening the anniversary dinner of the Royal Academy took place at Burlington House—Sir Frederick Leighton, the President, in the chair. The principal speakers were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Northbrook, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Justice Grove, Mr. Matthew Arnold, General Sir F. Roberts, and the Lord Chancellor. The President gave a summary of the revision and extension of the scheme of education of the Royal Academy, which includes the institution of new prizes for the encouragement of the study of special branches of art.

Lord Derby opened on Wednesday week the new School of Art which has been erected in Manchester, at a cost of about £25,000. He commended the practice of wealthy men collecting works of art and bequeathing them to the public. Expressing regret at the new institution beginning with a debt of £7000, he offered to do his part to wipe it off if the people of the city would do theirs. His Lordship gave an address in the evening, speaking of the development of the love of art in this country during the last half century, and pointing out that art had beneficial influences to counteract the gradual disappearance of the beauties of nature in our country, and our tendency towards excessive industrialism. Mr. W. F. Grafton, M.P., president and treasurer of the school, presided at the luncheon, and the Earl of Derby at the conversazione.

The arrangements for the proposed Art and Industrial Exhibition at Cardiff, to be held next August and September, are progressing satisfactorily. A first-rate loan of paintings, china, and statuary, from the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, has been secured, and many offers have been received from local gentlemen of works for exhibition. A special feature will be made of pictures, paintings, sketches, and etchings relating to Wales, by celebrated artists; and the committee are soliciting contributions with this object in view.

All the artists, painters, sculptors, and architects who took part in the construction or decoration of the buildings for the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878 have received a diploma with a gold, silver, or bronze medal.

There has been in Constantinople a highly creditable exhibition of paintings by modern local artists, held in the kiosks of the municipal gardens at Pera. Among the 220 paintings England is ably represented.

The City of London Society of Artists hold a conversazione next Wednesday in the hall of the Skinners' Company.

It is stated that the portrait of Lord Beaconsfield by Mr. Millais, which is on exhibition at the Royal Academy, has been bought by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., for £2000.

Messrs. Dalziel Brothers are printing at their Camden Press an Edition de Luxe of Birket Foster's "Pictures of English Landscape," which will be limited to one thousand numbered copies. The pictures will be printed from the original wood-blocks, on fine India paper, mounted, and bound in parchment. The verses, by Tom Taylor, will be given as in the earlier editions of this popular work. It will be issued by Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons.

According to the report on general statistics submitted at the meeting of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church at Edinburgh on Tuesday the church membership is 173,982—a slight decrease on last year. Within the past two years there has been a decrease in over seventeen presbyteries of the Church. The total income had been £383,004, being £46,000 more than last year.

It is reported by the Cambridge University Syndicate, having the regulation of local examinations and lectures, that the former were held in December last at 106 centres for boys and eighty-seven for girls. The total number of candidates entered in 1880 were 6770. The Royal Geographical Society's medals for political and physical geography respectively have been awarded to Frederick G. Harris, York, and George F. Tinney, Plymouth. The prize (for girls only) for political economy has been given to J. T. Griffiths, Regent's Park; and that for girls in mathematics to Blanche Hewett, Launceston. The Albert Scholarship, for candidates at the Liverpool centre, is awarded to A. E. Forster.

THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO TUNIS.



THE ISLAND AND FORT OF TABARKA, BOMBARDED BY THE FRENCH.



FORT ON THE MAINLAND, OPPOSITE TABARKA.



THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO TUNIS: OUTPOSTS OF CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE WATCHING THE SIGNAL FIRES OF THE KHROUMIRS.

THE COURT.

The Duchess of Bedford, the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Prothero, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hogge, commanding the troops at Parkhurst, dined with the Queen the evening before her departure from Osborne; and Princess Christian visited her Majesty upon her arrival at Windsor Castle.

Lord Ribblesdale kissed hands on his appointment as Lord in Waiting yesterday week; and the Queen's dinner party included Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, the Dowager Duchess of Athole, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, and the Master of the Household.

Last Saturday her Majesty and Princess Beatrice drove through Rayner's Park, the residence of Sir Philip Rose, to Hughenden church, where they were received by Lord Rowton and the Rev. Henry and Mrs. Blagden, who conducted them to the tomb of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, where they placed a wreath and cross of flowers. The Queen afterwards proceeded to Hughenden Manor, and drove back to Windsor through High Wycombe. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Duchess of Connaught arrived at the castle early in the evening; and the Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold arrived after attending the Royal Academy dinner.

Sunday was the thirty-first anniversary of the Duke of Connaught's birthday, which was celebrated with due honours, the choir of St. George's Chapel serenading his Royal Highness beneath his windows early in the morning. The Royal salutes were deferred until the next day. Divine service was performed in the private chapel of the castle by the Rev. Canon Barry, D.D., at which her Majesty, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold were present. The Queen and the Princesses drove out in the afternoon; and the Royal dinner circle with her Majesty consisted of Princess Christian, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, Prince Leopold, the Dowager Duchess of Athole, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, Lord Ribblesdale, Colonel Sir John Carstairs-M'Neill, and Captain A. M. Egerton.

The Duke of Connaught and Princess Louise of Lorne left early on Monday for town, the Duchess of Connaught remaining until the afternoon. Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein dined with the Queen. Her Majesty held a Council, at which were present Prince Leopold, Earl Spencer, Earl Sydney, Lord Carlingford, and the Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Lord Carlingford took the oath and kissed hands on his receiving the seal of Lord Privy Seal. Earl Spencer and the Right Hon. Sir William V. Harcourt had audiences of her Majesty; and Mr. Justice Kay was knighted. Lord and Lady Harlech and the Hon. Emily Ormsby Gore dined with her Majesty.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice came to London on Tuesday, and her Majesty held a Drawingroom in the afternoon. The Queen also held a Drawingroom on Thursday. The Duchess of Edinburgh, with her children, visited the Queen upon her arrival at Buckingham Palace.

Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold went to the Strand Theatre on Tuesday evening.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

Her Majesty's Drawingroom on Tuesday was attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck. Upwards of 150 presentations were made to the Queen.

Her Majesty wore a dress and train of black silk trimmed with silk embroidery and crape and a black tulle veil surmounted by a diadem of jet. Her Majesty also wore jet ornaments, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louise of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, Marie Louise of Spain, St. Isabelle of Portugal, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black tulle over black poul de soie, veiled in jet embroidery and looped with jet leaves. Corsage to correspond. Train of black embossed velvet, lined in black satin, and bordered in jet. Head-dress, a tiara of diamond, feathers, and veil; ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order.

Princess Beatrice's dress was of Venetian satin trimmed with bead embroidery, and a corsage and train in a darker shade of Venetian satin. Head-dress, feathers, veil, and diamonds; pearl and diamond ornaments, and the Orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have taken up their residence at Marlborough House for the season. The Princess and her daughters went to the private view of the Royal Academy, and the Prince was at the annual dinner. Their Royal Highnesses were at the marriage of Lord Brooke and Miss Maynard. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh dined with them. On Monday the Prince and Princess visited the exhibition of paintings by M. J. Aivazovsky, at the Pall-mall Gallery; and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Louise of Lorne dined with the Prince and Princess. The Royal party afterwards went to the Opéra Comique. The Prince and Princess attended the Queen's Drawingroom on Tuesday, and in the evening went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Louise of Lorne being with them. His Royal Highness left for Vienna on Wednesday, in order to be present at the nuptials of the Crown Prince of Austria with the Princess Stéphanie, daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians.

The Prince has taken St. Leonard's House, near Windsor, for the Ascot week.

His Royal Highness will preside at the ninth triennial festival of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, at Willis's Rooms, on June 23; the Duke of Connaught presiding at the annual meeting on the 21st inst.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Admiral-Superintendent, has communicated to Admiral Robertson, chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board Committee for the Exmouth training-ship, his complete satisfaction at the arrangements of this vessel and the appearance of the 577 boys now under training.

A bazaar on behalf of the Aldershot Soldiers' Homes and the Chatham Soldiers' and Seamen's Home and Institute was opened on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel by the Duchess of Connaught.

Princess Louise of Lorne visited the Victoria Hospital for Children last week.

Prince Leopold visited the Industrial and Fine-Art Loan Exhibition at Richmond last week. His Royal Highness will lay the foundation-stone of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education in Finsbury on the 10th inst.; and the Nottingham University building will be opened on June 30 by the Prince.

The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House, Park-lane, yesterday week, from attending, by request of the Queen, the celebration of the jubilee of the Duke of Brunswick's accession to the dukedom at Brunswick.

The Duchess of Teck presided yesterday week at the annual united sale of work from charitable institutions in con-

nection with the Society for Promoting Female Welfare, held at the Royal Albert Hall.

The King and Queen of Sweden arrived at Bournemouth on Monday; they having left Copenhagen the previous Wednesday, travelling via Hamburg, Cologne, and Belgium to Calais, where they embarked by mail-boat on Sunday night for England.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Lord Brooke was married to Miss Maynard last Saturday. The ceremony is illustrated and described in the present Number.

The Hon. Alfred J. F. Egerton, late Grenadier Guards, youngest son of the late, and brother of the present, Earl of Ellesmere, was married to Miss Gorges, only daughter of the late Mr. Hamilton Gorges, of Kilbrew, county Meath, on the 27th ult., at St. Peter's Church. The bridesmaids were Ladies Mabel and Beatrice Egerton, daughters of the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, and nieces of the bridegroom; Miss Webster, Miss Kathleen Webster, Miss Corisande Astley, and Miss Ruth Parker. The bride was dressed in white satin and brocade trimmed with fringes of orange-flowers; and over a wreath of natural orange-blossoms a veil of Brussels lace. She wore a diamond tiara and pearl and diamond earrings. The bridesmaids wore dresses of cream Surah foulard, trimmed with cream lace, and blue satin and cream lace hats, with pale-blue feathers. After the breakfast the Hon. Alfred Egerton and his bride left town for Burwood House, Esher, the residence of the Dowager Countess of Ellesmere, for the honeymoon.

On the same day the marriage of Captain Norman Macleod, C.M.G., late of the 74th Highlanders, and eldest son of Macleod of Macleod, of Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye, and Miss Emily Isham, daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Isham, of Lampart Hall, took place in the village church of Lampart. The presents, included a silver dessert service from the Macleod tenantry, and gifts from the household servants, villagers, and neighbouring friends of every degree. The bride and bridegroom drove to Northampton, en route for the Isle of Wight.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, C.M.G., Director-General of Public Accounts to the Khédive of Egypt, and the Hon. Amicia Milnes, elder daughter of Lord Houghton.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

On April 28, the Parliament reopened after the Easter recess. Signor Zeppa and Prince Odescalchi asked for further information respecting the settlement of the recent Ministerial crisis. They maintained that the continuance of the Ministry in power after an adverse vote of the Chamber was unconstitutional and unprecedented. Signor Cairoli and Signor Depretis said that the Cabinet remained in office in deference to the will of the Crown, and trusted it would succeed in gaining the confidence of the House. Two motions hostile to the Government were then brought forward, and a debate ensued. In the Chamber on Saturday a motion of Signor Mancini, expressing confidence in the Government, was adopted by 262 votes to 1. All the members of the Right and some of the Left abstained from voting, on the ground that the Chamber could not reverse its decision of April 7.

The Chamber held two sittings on Monday. At the early one the bill relating to the expenditure on extraordinary public works was discussed, and at the later sitting the debate on the Electoral Reform Bill was resumed.

Sir A. Paget, the British Ambassador, has returned to his post at Rome.

SPAIN.

The King and Queen on Monday attended a religious service held in commemoration of the establishment of Spanish independence.

GERMANY.

The Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Berlin on the morning of the 28th ult. from St. Petersburg. Her Royal Highness was received at the station by the Crown Prince, Lord Ampthill, and the Russian Ambassador, M. de Saburoff. She proceeded to the Crown Prince's Palace, and at eleven o'clock was visited by the Emperor. On the same day the Emperor William, who expressly delayed his departure for Wiesbaden for the purpose of welcoming the Duchess, received her Royal and Imperial Highness with great cordiality.

The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by their respective suites, left Berlin on the evening of yesterday week for Wiesbaden, where they arrived the following morning. Her Majesty, after a short stay, proceeded to Baden-Baden, whence, after a visit of a week or two to her daughter, she will proceed, as usual, to her favourite residence at Coblenz for the summer.

The best accounts reach us from Wiesbaden as to the health of the Emperor, who is devoting himself as usual to State business, and taking daily drives with his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden.

The Crown Princess has accepted the position of patroness of the Sanitary Association, presided over by Doctor Falk, the former Minister of Public Worship.

The German Parliament last week passed the third reading of the Coasting Trade Bill in the form proposed by the Government. The House subsequently agreed to a motion, proposed by Professor Virchow, for the participation of Germany in the international scheme of Arctic exploration.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the Lower Chamber of the Austrian Reichsrath last week the President referred to the approaching Imperial marriage, and a motion that a deputation should present the congratulations of the Chamber to the Crown Prince and his intended bride was carried by acclamation. The Hungarian House has decided to send a deputation of thirty members to Vienna to attend the marriage festivities and to present an address to their Imperial Highnesses in the name of the country.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath concluded last Saturday the general debate on the Budget. During the sitting the Minister of Finance made a speech of two hours' duration, in which he refuted the arguments of the Opposition, and expressed a hope that the deficit would be gradually made to disappear by the improvement in the economical condition of the country in conjunction with the introduction of useful financial measures. The House began on Monday the discussion of the clauses of the Budget, and agreed to the first six without amendment, including the Secret Service Fund.

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet yesterday week the bill for the conversion of the Hungarian Gold Rente was adopted by an overwhelming majority after a speech had been delivered in support of it by the Minister of Finance; and the Upper House passed the bill without amendment on Monday.

The Government on Monday presented to the Lower House the bill authorising the construction of the Pesth-Semlin Railway and its branches.

RUSSIA.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Grand Dukes Sergius and Paul, left St. Petersburg on the 26th ult.

The Czar has written a letter to Prince Gortschakoff, congratulating him upon his jubilee, and recalling the services he has rendered to Russia, and the advances she has made during his Chancellorship. Portraits of the Czar and his father, set in diamonds, accompany the letter.

The Czar on the 28th ult. held a reception of military officers at Gatschina.

It is stated by a Moscow paper that the Nihilists on Sunday circulated their last proclamation rolled up in Easter eggs.

TURKEY.

The reply of the Porte to the Note communicating the acceptance of the new frontier by Greece was delivered at the Embassies on Monday evening. It accepts the conditions proposed by the Ambassadors, and appoints delegates to sign the convention for the transfer of the ceded territory.

The inquiry concerning the death of Abdul Aziz is producing some curious disclosures. The two brothers-in-law of the Sultan, Mahmoud Pasha and Mour Pasha, who have been arrested on suspicion of having been among the chief instigators of the crime, have begun to incriminate each other, and very full details of the manner in which the crime was committed are now published. The conspirators, it is also stated, at one time intended to destroy all the members of the Imperial family with the exception of the then reigning sovereign, Murad. A banquet was organised, to which all the Imperial Princes were invited, with the intention of murdering them. The reigning Sultan, then the heir to the throne, suspecting treason, declined the invitation, and induced other Princes to keep away. The details of the conspiracy are said to have been discovered through the revelations of a lady in Mahmoud Damad's harem, who was dissatisfied either because of neglect or ill-treatment.

The Vienna *Presse* publishes a telegram from Cetinje, which states that on Saturday 6000 Albanians attacked three tabors of Turkish troops near Pristina. The Turks were being hardly pressed when Dervish Pasha came up with four tabors of Nizams and totally defeated the Albanians. The loss on both sides was 1800 killed and wounded.

CANADA.

The Quebec Legislature was opened on April 29 by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. Theodore Robitaille. In his speech, after calling attention to the increasing prosperity of the province, he alluded to the Crédit Foncier system as tending to develop the resources of the country, to reduce the rates of interest, and enhance the value of real estate. His Excellency added that a new line of steamers would shortly be established between Canada and France, and that the prospects of emigration were very promising.

It is announced that the Welland Canal will be opened for navigation on May 2.

Six hundred Chinese have arrived at Victoria (British Columbia) in order to work as railway labourers.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Cape House of Assembly, after a debate lasting ten days, has rejected, by thirty-seven to thirty-four, the vote of want of confidence in the Government brought forward by the Opposition. The *Standard's* correspondent says it is expected that the Ministry will either resign or dissolve Parliament.

The Attorney-General has resigned, on the ground of inability to support the native policy of the Hon. Gordon Sprigg's Government.

A preliminary sitting of the Transvaal Commission was held at Newcastle yesterday week, at which the surrender of Potchefstroom was discussed. The Boer leaders agreed to call Cronjes, the commander of the besieging force, to account.

The Session of the Volksraad of the Orange Free State has been closed. President Brandt made a pacific speech on the occasion, in which he expressed the hope that a lasting peace would be arranged between England and the Transvaal, and asked permission to attend the sittings of the Commission at Newcastle, which was granted by the House. The President therefore proceeds at once to Newcastle to take part in the deliberations.

The telegrams from Newcastle and Durban continue to speak of the bitter feeling of the English population at the terms of peace, of reported murders and outrages by Boers, and of the excitement which prevails among the natives. A *Standard* telegram says that Zwartzboy, a native chief in the district of Pretoria, has given notice that if the Boers again assume the government of the country he shall fight to the last, and he intends, with several other chiefs, to appear and make his protest before the Commission. The Newcastle correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"I have substantial reasons to believe that the Boers will only accept the decision of the Royal Commission if pleasing and suitable to them. They are preparing to fight again vigorously." A *Times* telegram mentions a rumour that Lord Kimberley insists on a responsible Government on the Cape pattern instead of a Republican Government.

The *Daily News* special correspondent at Durban telegraphs the substance of the address of Vice-President Kruger to the specially summoned Volksraad at Heidelberg in the Transvaal. Referring to the Treaty of Peace, he said it was a proof of England's noble and magnanimous love of right and justice. He believed that the Royal Commission would thoroughly and honourably complete the work so nobly commenced, and earnestly hoped that all feelings of hostility would for ever cease between the Boers and the British.

The Cape Ministry and the Basutos have agreed to accept the terms proposed by Sir Hercules Robinson, acting as arbitrator between them. The Disarming Act is nominally in force; but all Basutos who can be safely intrusted with arms may retain their guns on paying a license of £1 yearly. The Basutos are to pay a fine of 5000 cattle, and to compensate loyal natives and traders who have suffered by the war. On the other hand, there is to be a general amnesty, and no confiscation of land.

A telegram from the Viceroy of India states that the evacuation of Southern Afghanistan was completed on Wednesday week. The march from Candahar was uneventful.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Blairgowrie, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in January last.

A Reuter's telegram from Lisbon announces the death of the Duke d'Avila, President of the House of Peers and life member of the Council of State.

The importation of fresh meat from Australia is making rapid progress, and a company has already been formed in London, called the Australian Company, Limited, for the further development of this trade. Mr. Alderman Cotton, M.P., the Senior Member for the City of London, is the chairman.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the official despatches concerning the engagement at Majuba Hill on Feb. 27. Sir Evelyn Wood, in transmitting the account written by Major Fraser, R.E., the senior effective officer remaining from those engaged, pays a high compliment to that officer and to Captain Macgregor, 92nd Highlanders. He adds:—"From independent sources I have heard much of the conspicuous gal-

lantry displayed by Lieutenant Lucy, 58th Regiment; by Lieutenant Hamilton and Second Lieutenant M'Donald, 92nd Highlanders; by Corporal Farmer, Army Hospital Corps; and by No. 1865, Private John Murray, 92nd Highlanders. I recommend Corporal Farmer to favourable consideration for the Victoria Cross, and Private Murray for Distinguished Service Medal. Corporal Farmer showed a spirit of self-abnegation and an example of cool bravery which cannot be too highly commended. While the Boers closed with our troops near the wells, Corporal Farmer held a white flag over the wounded, and when the arm holding the flag was shot through, he called out that he had 'another.' He then raised the flag with the other arm, and continued to do so until that also was pierced with a bullet. Major Fraser's report is illustrated by sketches of the Majuba height, showing the route and positions taken by the column which he led.

News of a terrible disaster to an English man-of-war has been received from Montevideo. The *Doterel*, a steam-sloop carrying six guns, and probably about 150 men, has been blown up at Sandy Point, in the Strait of Magellan, and only seventeen persons are reported to have been saved; eight officers and 135 men being killed. The survivors are—Evans, Commander; Stokes, Lieutenant; Colborne, paymaster; Walker, engineer; Garnet; Baird, carpenter; Pengelly, gunner's mate; Trout, quartermaster; Ford, caulker's mate; Walker, shipwright; James Smith, ordinary; Turner, stoker; Summers, marine, discharged; Inlis, clerk; Miggeridge, sick bay man; Hayes, Private; Motton, A.B.; John Ellery, A.B., deserted. The ship was under the command of Captain Richard Evans, who is one of the survivors; and the cause of the explosion which brought about this frightful catastrophe is at present entirely unknown. Even the precise numbers of those who have perished is left in uncertainty. In the "Royal Navy List" the *Doterel* is described as a "composite steam-sloop" of 1124 tons burden, and with engines of 900-horse power.

THE PARIS SALON OF 1881.

In spite of the rather backward spring the avenues of the Champs Elysées are bosky with greenery, and pyramids of flowery whiteness rise multitudinously from every chestnut-tree. The Salon, in short, is once more open, and the impatiently curious must, as usual on this Monday, the first public day, lay on the metal table of the money-taker a five-franc piece before they enter. To-morrow, and for the rest of the season, the iron turnstile will revolve freely on the production of a franc.

Our readers may remember that last year the exhibits reached the unprecedented total of 7289; in the current year this number is reduced by nearly one half; and, when the second edition of the catalogue appears, it will be found that the entire sum, including public monuments, will not exceed 4960. This very palpable reduction arises from the fact that the Exhibition of the current year is not under Government administration, but entirely in the hands of "The Society of French Artists." What the success of their management may be remains to be seen. In the meantime not a few complaints have been heard of works having been excluded whose authors in former years were accustomed to occupy prominent places on the line. But such slips occur in all exhibitions, and too much importance need not be attached to them.

In an exhibition so extensive and so representative of the various schools and phases of European art, it would be idle in speaking of it to adopt other than merely general terms; but these we shall endeavour to make as suggestive as possible. There are very few battle-pictures of importance this year; but among those few George Bertrand's "Patrie" (171), hanging in the Salon Carré, as one enters, is by far the most triumphant in design, colour, and execution. It represents a wounded officer upon a wounded horse being led down a hill by his companions, while he clasps to his breast the colours he has defended so well. We should not be surprised if this work carried off the *prix de Salon*. Opposite this hangs "The Distribution of the Colours" (721), by Edward Detaille. This artist is only known to the English public by very minute works; but the canvas before us is one of the largest in the exhibition. The colouring in some parts of the picture is scarcely equal to the artist's reputation, and the *coup d'œil* generally, as is the case with most officially commissioned pictures of this class, is not pleasant. Jules Garnier has the same subject in another room (943), only on a much smaller scale, and both in colour and composition it struck us as being the better of the two. Of a very different stamp to either of these is Neville's large picture of the defence by the French troops of "The Cemetery of Saint Privat on Aug. 18, 1870." Exceedingly stirring though this picture undoubtedly is, it lacks, we think, the concentrated interest of the famous "Le Bourget" picture, exhibited two years ago. For the next two years the cemetery picture will be exhibited in all the principal cities of Europe. The artist's other work, the arrest by the German soldiery of a disguised French officer bearing despatches (1724), goes to Mr. Knoedler, of New York. This city will possess, through the wise discrimination of Mr. Avery, the beautiful "Aurora" (266) of Bouguereau; and to M. Schauss will go the artist's "La Vierge aux Anges" (265).

A painter whose name has lately become familiar to English ears is Jules Bastien-Lepage. His "Prince of Wales" in the Academy exhibition, his "Sarah Bernhardt" and other works in that of the Grosvenor, will readily occur to our readers; and those who visited the Salon last year will have a pleasing recollection of his "Joan of Arc" communing with the spirit world in the garden of her early home. This year he sends a small portrait of M. Albert Wolf, the keen art-critic of the *Figaro*, seated in his study; and a large picture, in the same grey key as his "Joan of Arc," only much firmer, stronger, and altogether better painted, representing an old mendicant leaving the cottage where he has received a dose, which he is placing with trembling hands in his wallet, while the movement is being watched with a kindly sympathetic eye by the little girl of the homely household, as she leans her head against the doorpost. The simplicity, directness, and spontaneity of this work constitute it one of the pictures of the year, and make everything round it look artificial and painty. We are glad to think that the London public will have an opportunity of judging of this remarkable work for themselves in the French Gallery next winter.

In portraiture the Salon is particularly strong, and among those who excel in this important branch of art we are inclined to regard Léon Bonnat as *facile princeps*. His portraits of "Léon Cogniet" (236) and of "The Countess P." (237) are simply triumphs of limning. There are many others equally impressive, although, perhaps, in a different way; but we need not burden our readers with a mere list of names. At the same time we may be permitted to say that among the younger men John S. Sargent, an American, is an artist of the highest promise. Another gifted American is D. R. Knight, whose group of washerwomen on the banks of the Seine, "Après un Déjeuner" (1255), is as pleasing a picture as one could wish to possess. Not so "The Village Hatmaker" (1266), whom we see, with his two boy assistants, stripped to the waist plying with proverbial industry their vocation; but in technical

qualities and force of representation it is as noticeable a picture as any in the exhibition. Another coming man is Pantaléon Szyndler, a young Polish artist, whose "Prayer of the Seraglio" (2213)—a beautiful young lady in a Turkish apartment holding out her hands appealingly to Heaven—is in tone, colour, and execution as fine a bit of work as one could wish to possess. His portrait, too, of "M. S." (2214) is full of well-sustained vigour.

Turning to our own country, it is gratifying to find that W. H. Bartlett has a picture on the line which fully bears out the promise of last year. It is called "The Neighbours" (93), and represents the interior of a studio whose window looks across a narrow court. The occupants of the former are two young painters, and the charm of the picture consists in the subtle way in which the artist expresses their consciousness of the presence of a pretty girl at the opposite window watering her flowers. In manner Mr. Bartlett has much of the simplicity and quiet directness of Bastien-Lepage. J. E. Buland is another coming man of marked individuality. His "Annunciation" (332) is painted in a very light pale key, and is remarkable for its originality and refinement.

A. N. Morot, the young artist whose "Good Samaritan," supporting on his own ass the man who fell among thieves, carried off the great prize last year, contributes to the present Salon, besides a masterly portrait of a lady (1676), a "Temptation of St. Anthony" (1677), which is treated with consummate good taste and feeling, which may almost be called religious. The dallying of the Siren, we can see, will have no power over the venerable and horrified Saint, and we accordingly look upon the picture, not only without a touch of repulsion, but with absolute satisfaction. We wish we could say as much for all the pictures dealing with the nude, and they abound this year as much as ever. Benjamin Constant, by-the-way, has given us a conception of "Herodias" (517), with which we are greatly pleased, and from which we are at the same time repelled. A young semi-nude girl, chin on hand and elbow on knee, sits brooding on a skin-covered couch against a dark-purplish background. The face is at once supercilious, cruel, and sensual, and it is this blended expression which gives the picture its peculiar value; and, though we admire the magnificent workmanship and the wonderful introspection of the author, we feel uneasy in presence of the creature he has created, and are convinced she would be capable of any wickedness.

The pictures of still-life and of fruit and flowers are many and, we may add, magnificent. It is only French and Belgian artists who can produce glorious colour and composition out of old helmets, tapestries, pots and pans, and make of unconsidered trifles of bric-à-brac a picture whose possession Princes might envy. Among those who excel in this department we would name Francis Martin (1539), Paul Forêt (903), and Eugène Claude (475). Some of the large canvases which blaze with gorgeous flowers belong to such men as Eugène Gilbert (988), George Jeannin (1214), and E. L. Minet (1639). But, although French artists are as alive to the beauties of Nature in her gayest moods as it is possible for them to be, they have a curiously morbid side to their imagination, and will often paint the horrible with the utmost deliberation and the most religious representation of details. We will name two of these pictures as being very emphatically representative of the class of subject to which we allude. The first represents a lovely young girl lying across a railway, her red parasol tossed lightly aside, while the train comes thundering on with irresistible speed, and we feel that no power on earth can save the poor creature from being "Un suicide par amour" (1123). The author is E. E. Heill, a distinguished pupil of Cabanel's. The other work is more revolting still, and represents a poor man bound fast by the neck in his seat with his feet slowly roasting above a fire which burns at the higher side of the stocks through which they are securely passed. A row of inquisitors sit calmly contemplating the agony of the man, waiting patiently to see if their tortures will elicit anything. The realism of this picture is terrible, and the subject, in our opinion, beyond the province of art; but painters have their own convictions and impulses about such matters. The gifted realiser of this repulsive scene is D. F. Langée.

There are many landscapes in the exhibition both by French and other artists; also cattle-pieces and sea-views, whose size and importance call for special mention; but our space is already more than occupied. On the whole, the Salon is up to its usual mark, but does not, in our opinion, go beyond it. There are many large works of an allegorical and official kind; but scarcely so many covetable cabinet pictures as we have been accustomed to see. We have passed over many famous painters in order that younger men might have their names recorded. We are not insensible to the merits of the masters, or to the distinction which their works give to the exhibition; and no one sooner than they will pardon our giving prominence and a helping hand to the young strugglers who may one day become their successors.

J. F. R.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

The arrest of Mr. John Dillon, M.P. for Tipperary, and the proclamation of Dublin as a district to be put under the provisions of the recent Act for the summary repression of seditious practices and other attacks on the public peace, have been among the remarkable events of the past week. We regret also to notice the continued perpetration of murderous crimes, in the capital as well as in the rural parts of Ireland, connected with the agitation kept up by the Land League.

It appears that three warrants were issued for Mr. Dillon's arrest on Saturday night. One was given in charge of the Dublin metropolitan police, to be executed if he arrived in Dublin by the morning mail from Tipperary; another was sent to Currick-on-Suir, so that he might be apprehended there; and a third warrant was sent down the line to be executed wherever Mr. Dillon might appear. Telegrams were sent at various times on Sunday and Monday, inquiring Mr. Dillon's whereabouts. No one believed that he would deliberately leave Ireland for the purpose of avoiding arrest; but it was stated, early on Monday morning, that he and Mr. Leamy had gone via Waterford to England, for the purpose of attending in the House of Commons. The police in Dublin were confident that their intended prisoner had not left Ireland. The telegraph wires were brought into requisition; every station from Dublin to Cork was called upon (for information, and Mr. Dillon was arrested on Monday evening at Portarlinton upon a warrant signed by the Lord Lieutenant, charging him with "inciting persons to forcibly oppose and resist the execution of processes of the law for giving possession of land, to riot, and assault." Mr. Harrington, of Tralee, one of the organisers of the Land League, was with him at the time. Mr. Dillon had left Currick-on-Suir at noon, and alighted at one of the stations between that place and Clonmel. Thence he started at four o'clock for Dublin, and was met by Inspector McBride with a party of police at Portarlinton, and there arrested. The police took on their prisoner by the same train to Dublin, where he arrived at ten o'clock at night, and was forthwith

lodged in Kilmainham gaol. Mr. Dillon was treated with personal civility and indulgence, consistent with his safe custody.

There are forty or fifty Land League prisoners now in Kilmainham Gaol, having been arrested by the Irish Government under the Peace Preservation Act. It is the Dublin county gaol, in a suburb of the metropolis, and Mr. Dillon has frequently been there to visit his captive friends. The prison cells are airy, and each is well lighted from a small window, which can only be reached by climbing. The height of each cell is about 14 ft., and the length about 10 ft. They have whitewashed walls and boarded floors, and are warmed with hot-air pipes, which can be regulated by the occupants. They are provided with beds, slung like hammocks, with sacking bottoms, and good bedclothes. Some of the prisoners, however, do not like these, and the Prison Board has ordered bedsteads for them. The cells are furnished by the board with plain tables and chairs, but the Land League have provided for many of them looking-glasses and other articles of furniture. The prisoners are also allowed knives and forks, spoons and delf ware, instead of the tin pannikins and bone spoons in ordinary prison use. They rise at half-past six o'clock in the morning and breakfast at eight o'clock. They are allowed to provide themselves with anything they choose to order for breakfast. The League have acted liberally by the prisoners up to the present. They pay 3s. a day each for dinner for them. The prisoners are allowed half a pint of wine or a bottle of stout if they desire it, but no whisky or brandy is allowed unless as medicine, and none of them have complained of illness on this account. They dine at one o'clock. All their meals are taken in their cells. During the breakfast and dinner hours the prison looks like an hotel, the warders, like waiters, carrying trays to and fro, laden with dishes and decanters. The prisoners occupy the two upper floors of the building, and from the lower one there is a door communicating with two rooms in which they associate during the intervals of meals. These rooms are provided with chairs and tables by the prison board. Books and newspapers are read, and the prisoners fill up the time with conversation. There is also a large yard, in which they meet after breakfast for exercise. It would be agreeable enough if the sun were not excluded by its aspect and its high walls. There are cane-seated chairs in it for the prisoners' accommodation, and they have the privilege of smoking under special rules. They are not interfered with, but two warders overlook the yard from the top of a flight of stone steps. They re-enter their cells at one o'clock for dinner, and at two return to the yard, where they remain until four o'clock, when they proceed to the association-room, and remain there until five o'clock. They have supper between half-past five and six o'clock, and at eight o'clock they return to their cells for the night and the gas is turned off. They have given no trouble to the prison officials. Six additional warders have been brought into the gaol and a head warder to attend to them, and nothing is omitted which can contribute to their health and comfort. They are attended by a medical gentleman specially appointed by the Land League, and are also under the charge of the ordinary physician of the prison.

Among those confined at Kilmainham, besides Mr. Dillon, M.P., are Messrs. Boyton and Sheridan, leading members of the Land League, but most of the prisoners are rather obscure persons, and there are a few of the peasant or small farmer class. In the case of some of these, who have left their farms in Mayo or Connemara, a demonstration of sympathy has been got up by assembling numbers of people, men and women, as shown in our Artist's Sketch, to dig and plant in their fields; the season for putting in potatoes being in March or April, and rather late this year.

The renewed prevalence of fierce outrages in Connemara has excited serious apprehensions. The murder of John Lyden, a caretaker in the service of Mr. Francis J. Graham, at Letterfrack, was a most shocking crime. On the night of Sunday, the 21th, nine armed men broke open the door of Lyden's house, dragged him and his son, Martin Lyden, out of bed, in the presence of his wife and young children, took them outside the house, and then fired a volley of bullets into the unfortunate old man, and finished by battering him with heavy stones; they then fired at his son, who fell, they thought, dead, with four bullets in his body; but he is still alive. The surgeons have no hope of his recovery. Two men, named Joyce and Walsh, have been arrested on the charge of taking part in this murder. At another place a bailiff, named King, was seized by a gang of these villains, and was roasted over a fire till his whole body was covered with blisters and the hair burnt off his head. At Deergrove, near Castlebar, and at Ballyhean, houses were attacked last week, in the night, and shots were fired in at the windows. In several instances bailiffs or hinds of the landlords have been savagely beaten and stoned, and cattle and horses have been cruelly mutilated.

In the city of Dublin, last Sunday evening, two young men named Farrell and Kelly, whilst walking down Cumberland-street, Dublin, in which they lived, were attacked by two men armed with revolvers. Two shots were fired. Farrell was seriously wounded in the neck and his companion in the arm. The wounded men were conveyed to the hospital, where Farrell lies in a precarious state. Their assailants were pursued, and one of them was arrested by a policeman. The motive for this attempted assassination is stated to be that Farrell gave information that arms were concealed in his father's house, from which some days ago several guns were taken by the police.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland have sent to the Prime Minister their views on the Land Bill. They enumerate eighteen material alterations in the bill, which they consider are necessary to make it a satisfactory measure. These include the granting of fixity of tenure to future tenants, the extension of the protection of the bill to tenants in arrears with their rent, the removal from the bill of the emigration clause, and the provision of a comprehensive scheme for the purchase, reclamation, and partition of waste lands in Ireland, as well as for arterial drainage.

A festival dinner in aid of the funds of the Middlesex Hospital will be held at Willis's Rooms, next Friday, May 13, at which the Earl of Derby has consented to preside.

The friends of the Governesses' Benevolent Institution will dine together at Willis's Rooms next Wednesday—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., in the chair; this being the thirty-seventh anniversary dinner of the institution.

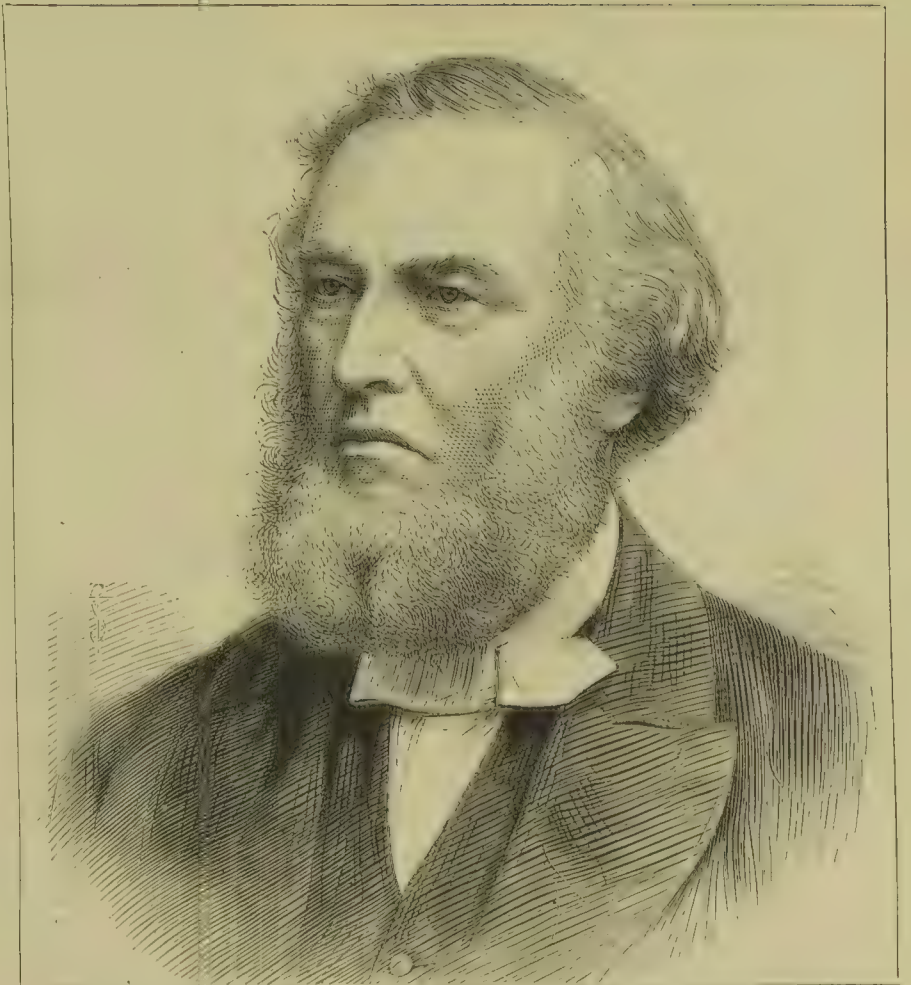
Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at Billingsgate Market over forty-nine tons of fish as unfit for human food. Of this all but three hundredweight arrived by land. The fish numbered 6336, and included 29 cod, 183 cod sounds, 16 crabs, 1180 haddocks, 87 lobsters, 41 mackerel, 1000 perch, 419 plaice, 9 salmon, 53 skate, 1316 smelts, and 2000 whiting; and, in addition, 54 bags of cockles, 23 of scallops, 502 of mussels, 3 of oysters, and 6 of periwinkles; 5 barrels of herrings, 177 gallons of shrimps, and 17 bushels of sprats. The whole quantity was destroyed.



THE STATE OF IRELAND: TILLING THE FARM OF AN IMPRISONED LAND LEAGUER.—SEE PAGE 451.



THE RIGHT HON. LORD CARLINGFORD, THE NEW PRIVY SEAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE REV. DR. JELLETT, PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



COMMEMORATION OF THE EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY OF THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY AT GUILDHALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Extra Supplement.

AN OLD-TIME MELODY.

The pensive tenderness of expression that animates this lady's face, while she softly touches the keys of her instrument and wakens to audible sound the notes of a piece of music inscribed on the page before her, seems to betray her fond remembrance of past days in early youth, perhaps in childhood, associated with that simple strain of melody, now heard again in the solitude of her retired boudoir. She is, we may suppose, a wife of some few years' experience, but without maternal joys or cares, and too often left alone, brooding over the mingled regretful memories and doubtful hopes and present anxieties of life, for the duties of which she is sometimes inclined to fear her strength of mind, in default of vigorous inspiration or regular training, may prove to be insufficient. Such, at least, is the interpretation of her character that a physiognomist would be led to adopt from the abstracted look of her countenance, which bespeaks high sensibility and moral refinement, but a certain lack of courage and decision, and a tendency to dreamy repose of mind, fostered by the absence of positive occupations. It is natural enough that her thoughts should now turn to the pleasing incidents of her girlhood, either in her parents' home, where she first learnt to play a little on the pianoforte by the instruction of a family governess, or at the young ladies' boarding-school, with a friend of her own age and class, when they received the lessons of a noted local professor of the tuneful art. Some easy, but ever beautiful and delightful melody—one of the Scottish songs, for example, "Highland Laddie," or "Auld Robin Gray," or a bit of Mozart or Rossini, one of the "Magic Flute" airs, or "Di Tanti Palpiti"—has met her eye in the old practice book; and as the fingers of one hand run instinctively over the ivory keys, she listens to what she has scarcely heard for several years past, but which used to be very familiar to the ear and mind. The friends of her youth, the schoolfellows—if girls can be fellows—the sisters, the father and mother, probably also the uncle and aunt and cousins, but certainly the governess who taught her first to play this tune, will arise once more to meet her, and will ask her whether she is really a happy woman. And then, whether she be so or not, she will bury her face in her handkerchief and have a regular good cry; and much good may it do her!

THE NEW LORD PRIVY SEAL.

On Monday last, at Windsor Castle, the Queen received Lord Carlingford, the newly appointed Lord Privy Seal, who kissed hands upon this occasion. He succeeds the Duke of Argyll, and will take charge of the Irish Land Bill in the House of Lords. As Mr. Chichester Fortescue, he was formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, and held a seat in Mr. Gladstone's first Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade. He is a younger son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Chichester Fortescue, by his marriage with Martha, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Hobson, and is a brother of Lord Clermont. He was born in January, 1823, and was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained first-class classical honours in Michaelmas Term, 1844, and subsequently gained the Chancellor's prize for an English essay. In 1847 he entered Parliament in the Liberal interest, as one of the members for the county of Louth, and held that seat down to the general election of 1874, when he was defeated, and was forthwith raised to the peerage as first Baron Carlingford. He was successively a Lord of the Treasury, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and President of the Board of Trade. His Lordship is Lord Lieutenant of Essex, a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Louth, and a magistrate for Somerset. In 1863 he assumed the name of Parkinson, and in the same year married Frances, daughter of the late Mr. John Braham, and widow of the seventh Earl Waldegrave, but was left a widower in 1879.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The newly appointed Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, to fill the place of the late Rev. Dr. Humphrey Lloyd, is the Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, D.D., whose portrait we present to our readers this week. He has, for some years past, been a member of the Governing Council of the University of Dublin, and one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, his Fellowship dating from 1840, and he also held the appointment of Senior Lecturer, and was one of the University Preachers nominated last year. The total number of Fellows of Trinity College is thirty-two; seven of whom are in the senior rank; and sixteen of the Fellows are laymen.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Chancellor, of Dublin.

LORD SHAFTESBURY'S BIRTHDAY.

The eightieth birthday of this veteran Christian philanthropist, on Thursday, April 28, was commemorated by presenting him with a testimonial at Guildhall, City of London. This celebration was originated by the Committee of the Ragged-School Union, whose chairman, Mr. H. R. Williams, superintended the arrangements. The Lord Mayor presided over an afternoon meeting which filled the great hall, while there was a large gathering of people outside. Some girls connected with the Flower-Girls' Mission and that of the Water-Cress Sellers were on the platform, neatly dressed, with baskets of flowers and greenery. In Guildhall-yard there were a number of costermongers, with their barrows, and with donkeys gaily decorated for this festive occasion; also the boys of the Shob-black Brigade, and representatives of other benevolent institutions under Lord Shaftesbury's patronage.

The platform was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, Lord Ebury, Lord and Lady Mount-Temple, Lord Kinnaird, Lady Burdett-Coutts and her husband, the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., Sir Bartle and Lady Frere, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Mr. Samuel Gurney, and many clergymen and Dissenting ministers. Lord Shaftesbury was accompanied by his daughter, Lady Harriet Ashley.

The Earl of Aberdeen moved a resolution bearing testimony to the philanthropic services of Lord Shaftesbury, during more than half a century, in improving the condition of the labouring classes, and especially bringing the neglected and depraved juvenile population of London, to the number of at least 300,000, under humane and Christian influences. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., in seconding this resolution, dwelt upon the acts of Lord Shaftesbury in the advocacy and passing of the Factory Acts. He contrasted the beneficial influence exercised by his Lordship on the working population of the north with the conduct of agitators who, even if their objects were good, pursued them, he maintained, in a manner which

was calculated to produce bad social results. Mr. Forster also testified to the great national value of the noble Earl's more recent labours in connection with ragged schools and other benevolent movements, and paid a warm tribute to him for having sacrificed the political fame, which he might have attained as a statesman, to his devotion to works of Christianity and philanthropy.

The resolution having been carried by acclamation, Mr. H. R. Williams read, on behalf of the Ragged-School Union, an address congratulating Lord Shaftesbury that he was still spared to carry on the works of benevolence with which his name was associated. Alluding to leading departments of the work of the Union, the address stated that in addition to the 192 schools established in London many others were established throughout the country; and that every large town and many of the smaller ones now had schools and refuges for the destitute poor.

A lifesize portrait of the noble Earl, which had been hung on the wall to be presented to him, was unveiled amid loud cheers. It had been paid for by ragged-school children and teachers, aided by a few friends, in sums ranging from a farthing to a guinea. This portrait was painted by Mr. B. S. Marks, of Fitzroy-square, whose name was suggested for the purpose by his Lordship. The illuminated address was inclosed in a handsome morocco case, with chasings dipped in gold, made by Mr. Charles Montague, a member of the committee of the Union.

The Lord Mayor, in presenting these gifts on behalf of the meeting, praised Lord Shaftesbury's example and services, and wished that his life might be spared for many happy years to come, applying to him what a Christian poet of the last century addressed to Wilberforce—

Enjoy what thou hast won, esteem and love
From all the just on earth and all the blessed above.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, who, on rising, was met with a very cordial greeting, in acknowledging the testimonial, alluded in grateful terms to the vast assistance which he had received in ragged-school work from a multitude of self-denying teachers, many of whom had passed away; glanced at some of the leading features of the work, and urged the necessity of continuing it with unabated zeal.

On the same day a deputation of the Bible Society, headed by Mr. Joseph Hoare, the treasurer, waited on Lord Shaftesbury, and presented him with a handsomely bound Bible, as a testimonial of esteem, and of thanks for his aid as president of the Bible Society during the past thirty-two years.

We present an Illustration of the meeting at Guildhall.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The disappearance of one of the most brilliant stars from the Parliamentary System has naturally thrown a gloom over the House of Lords that could hardly have escaped notice on the day their Lordships reassembled. Indeed, the absence of Lord Beaconsfield on Thursday was an absence that was felt in a marked degree. There remained one consolation. Though the voice of the late leader of the Conservative Party is hushed for ever, the insensible influence of his style may long prevail in the Chamber, into which he sedulously sought to infuse new life and vigour from the moment he was enrolled an Earl of the realm.

The unsavoury Bradlaugh episode having been for the moment disposed of by the Attorney-General's introduction on Monday of a measure to sanction the affirmation in lieu of the oath of allegiance, the Irish Land Bill of the Government has been the main topic of debate in the Commons. Lord Elcho followed up his unsparing and epigrammatic attack on the measure by moving on Monday the following amendment to the motion for the second reading:—

That this House, while willing to consider any just measure founded upon sound principles that will benefit tenants of land in Ireland, is of opinion that the leading provisions of the Land Law (Ireland) Bill are in the main economically unsound, unjust, and impolitic.

These few words may be accepted as a fair summary of his Lordship's exhaustive speech on Thursday week, when he was forcibly answered from the Ministerial side by Mr. Charles Russell and the Attorney-General for Ireland. Allowed an evening away from Ireland on the Friday, the House took up for recreation the right of the colonies to declare war, and the subject of the opium traffic. Two humanitarian members, Mr. Richard and Mr. Pease, achieved a certain success with these themes, Mr. Richard's motion adverse to the right of the Colonies to declare war being negatived by the narrow majority of 72 to 64 votes, and Mr. Pease's condemnation of the opium trade with China being well supported, albeit the Marquis of Hartington protested that at present India could not surrender this source of revenue.

Lord Elcho provoked Ministerial laughter on Monday, when he expressed preference for his own amendment over Lord John Manners's on the score of the vagueness of the latter. These were the terms, it may here be remarked, of Lord John's amendment:—

That this House, while anxious to maintain and secure the full efficiency of the customs of Ulster and other analogous customs of Ireland to remedy the proved defects of the Land Act of 1870, is disposed to seek for the social and material improvement of the country by measures for the development of its industrial resources rather than by a measure which confuses, without setting on a just and permanent basis, the relations of landlord and tenant.

Now, Mr. W. H. Smith, in his business-like and unimaginative speech, did not stay to balance the merits of the rival resolutions. The right hon. gentleman who lately ruled supreme at the Admiralty (represented as he expounds an argument in his practical, commercial manner) contented himself with a plain but forcible statement of the many objections raised by landlords to the bill of the Government. Mr. Smith's speech was, in fine, a solid contribution to the debate; in tone, admirably calm and judicial; in style, terse and argumentative. Mr. Shaw-Leifevre, who has made a special study of the Irish land problem, enlightened Mr. Smith on the points he did not appear to think just; and insisted upon the urgent necessity of proceeding further in the path sanctioned by the Land Act of 1870. It

remained for one of the most eloquent of the Irish members, Mr. P. J. Smyth, to rise above dry detail, and to give a flesh-and-blood clothing to a powerful argument in warm favour of the bill as a means of restoring prosperity to Ireland and concord between Ireland and England.



Mr. Parnell, rising later in the evening, commented on the "strange irony in the fact that while one member for Tipperary was extolling her Majesty's Government, the other was an inmate of a prison." The Home-Rule leader, however, was precluded from animadverting further on the arrest in Ireland of Mr. John Dillon. His colleague, Mr. Justin McCarthy, on Tuesday, however, gave the signal of a Milesian storm by reading a resolution condemnatory of the arrest and of the action of the Government in placing Dublin in a state of siege.

Mr. Gladstone, having caught cold, deemed it prudent not to appear in the House on Tuesday. The sitting was not eventful. It was occupied mainly with a debate on Mr. Blennerhassett's "distress" motion, approved by the Home Secretary, and eventually agreed to:—

That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to abolish the power of levying distress for the rent of agricultural holdings in England, Wales, and Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone was well enough to be in his place on Wednesday, when Mr. Trevelyan had the melancholy duty of corroborating the report of the terrible loss of life through the destruction by explosion of H.M.S. Doterel. The Speaker's formal announcement of Mr. Dillon's arrest led Mr. T. P. O'Connor and Mr. Biggar to sound the note of Irish dissatisfaction. The Prime Minister spoke in favour of Mr. Roberts's bill for closing public-houses in Wales on Sundays; and the measure was read the second time by 163 to 17 votes. Little more business was done afterwards than the withdrawal by Mr. Anderson of his Banking Laws Amendment Bill, after a fruitless endeavour to get it read the second time. Lord R. Grosvenor did not secure the appointment of his Select Committee on the River Conservancy and Floods Bill, the matter being adjourned. But Mr. Chamberlain just managed to bring in a bill to abolish the compulsory pilotage of the Thames, and to deal otherwise with the navigation of the Thames.



MR. DILLON IN DUBLIN.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada show a slight increase in live stock and a decrease in fresh meat on those of the preceding week, the total being 1540 cattle, 1027 sheep, 7226 quarters of beef, 601 carcasses of mutton, and 188 pigs.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
April.	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°	Miles.	In.
24	30.008	48.0	37.1	68	7	57.9	42.0	WSW. WNW. W.	230 0.000
25	29.863	51.7	43.4	75	9	60.5	45.9	WSW. WNW.	363 0.015
26	29.944	46.1	36.9	73	6	55.5	40.3	WNW. NW.	301 0.105
27	30.007	48.1	36.8	67	9	57.1	39.8	WNW. NW.	111 0.000
28	30.118	47.7	39.7	76	6	58.9	38.3	NW. WSW. S.SW.	111 0.006
29	30.075	51.6	47.2	86	10	59.7	46.1	SSW. WSW.	268 0.060
30	29.721	53.2	42.2	69	7	63.7	45.2	WSW. SSW. SW.	346 0.030

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	29.901	29.888	29.911	30.134	30.234	30.136	29.838
Temperature of Air	..	50.2	51.2	48.5	51.0	50.3	54.2	57.3
Temperature of Evaporation	..	44.4	50.6	45.2	44.0	46.2	51.7	48.7
Direction of Wind	N.	WSW.	WNW.	NW.	NW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 14.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 53	9 33	10 6	10 37	11 10	11 33	12 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 22	0 53	1 5	1 25	1 55	2 5	2 30



AN OLD-TIME MELODY.

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Portrait of Madame Patti .. 2s. 6d. net.
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Outside the gates, the beggars
Passed on in their misery;
But there was one of the children
Who could not join their play,
And a little beggar maiden
Watched for him day by day.

Once he had given her a flower!
And oh! how he smiled to see
Her thin white hands thro' the railings
Stretched out so eagerly.
She came again to the garden,
She saw the children play,
But the little white face had vanished,
The little feet gone away.

She crept away to her corner,
Down by the murky stream;
But the pale, pale face in the garden
Shone thro' her restless dream.
And that high-born child and the beggar
Passed homeward side by side:
For the ways of men are narrow,
But the gates of Heaven are wide.

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THE IMPERIAL WEDDING AT VIENNA.

The approaching marriage of the heir-apparent to the Austrian Empire with a daughter of the King of the Belgians, to be celebrated next week at Vienna, is an event that is naturally looked upon with great interest by all the Courts of Europe. We shall obtain, from our Special Artist at Vienna, sketches of the ceremonial and festival proceedings there, in anticipation of which we now present the portraits of the illustrious bride-elect and her intended bridegroom.

The Archduke Rudolph Francis Charles Joseph, Crown Prince Imperial of Austria, Crown Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, is the son and second child of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and of the Empress Elizabeth, who was a daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Bavaria. His Imperial and Royal Highness was born on Aug. 21, 1858. He visited England a few years ago, and made the personal acquaintance of our Royal Family and many of the English aristocracy.

Princess Stéphanie Clotilde Louise Marie Charlotte, second daughter of King Leopold II. of the Belgians and of Queen Marie, a daughter of the late Archduke John of Austria, Palatine of Hungary, was born at Laeken, Brussels, on May 21, 1864.

The Queen of the Belgians, with her daughter Princess Stephanie, left Brussels on Tuesday for Vienna, and the King

was to follow them next day. On Monday afternoon, the people of Brussels bade her Royal Highness farewell, with a grand public demonstration. The King, the Queen, and the Princess left the Palace of Laeken, a little before two o'clock, amidst the cheers of the assembled people. The streets were gaily decorated with flags and garlands. After receiving an address of the Corporation of Laeken and bouquets presented by young ladies, their Majesties drove by the Central Boulevard to the Bourse, on the steps of which a platform had been raised for the Royal family, the Ministers, and the authorities. An address of the Corporation of Brussels was read. Many bouquets were then presented by young ladies. The popular clubs, 120 in number, marched past the Royal family with banners and music. The march was opened by the surviving veterans of 1830. The King descended and shook hands with their president. The proceedings were of an enthusiastic and touching character. There were also public concerts in six of the principal squares in Brussels, and fireworks were exhibited in the evening in each of these squares, a final display being made at the Porte du Hal. The English residents in Brussels were received at the Palace, for the purpose of presenting an address to the Princess, on Saturday last. Mr. F. W. Allix, chairman of their committee, was introduced to the King and Queen, and to her Royal Highness, by Sir J. Saville Lumley, the British Minister. He read the address, which was very graciously received.

MARRIAGE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

On Saturday afternoon, by special license, Lord Brooke, M.P., eldest son of the Earl of Warwick, was married to Miss Frances Evelyn Maynard, eldest daughter of the Countess of Rosslyn and the late Colonel the Hon. Charles H. Maynard, and granddaughter of Henry, third and last Viscount Maynard. The wedding took place at Westminster Abbey, in the presence of several members of the Royal family and a very numerous congregation, including many of the aristocracy. At three o'clock the nave was densely filled, a large number of the bride's tenantry from Essex and many of Lord Warwick's tenantry from Warwickshire being present. In the nave a pathway was railed off for the guests invited to the wedding and for the bridal procession. Shortly after three o'clock the Earl and Countess of Warwick arrived with their younger sons, and took their seats on the right of the choir. Lord Brooke had arrived before, and was joined by his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. The Countess of Rosslyn came with Lord Loughborough and the Hon. Alexander St. Clair Erskine, and took her seat on the bride's side. The Royal party, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck), arrived at half-past three, with the ladies and gentlemen in attendance.



ARCHDUKE RUDOLPH, CROWN PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.



PRINCESS STÉPHANIE OF BELGIUM.

THE IMPERIAL WEDDING AT VIENNA.

The Royal party occupied seats on the bridegroom's side. The bride came accompanied by the Earl of Rosslyn, her stepfather, and entered the Abbey by the west door, where she was received by her twelve bridesmaids, who were awaiting her arrival. Leaning on the arm of her stepfather, and followed by bridesmaids, the bride passed along the nave to the choir. The bridesmaids were Miss Blanche Maynard, the bride's sister; Lady Eva Greville, sister of the bridegroom; the Ladies Millicent, Sybil, and Angela St. Clair Erskine, stepsisters of the bride; Countess Feodore Gleichen, Lady Florence Bridgeman, Miss Wombwell, Miss Mills, Miss Violet Lindsay, and Miss Ethel Milner. As the bridal procession passed along the nave and choir, Dr. Bridge played the march and chorus, "Twine ye the Garlands" ("Ruins of Athens"), by Beethoven.

A dais was placed at the extreme east end of the choir, where the first part of the service was performed. The Vicars Choral and choristers were stationed under the lantern.

The bride and bridegroom having taken their places on the dais, the ceremony commenced. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Albans solemnised the marriage, assisted by the Rev. E. Capel Cure, Rector of St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. George C. Tufnell, M.A., Rector of Little Easton, Essex, and the Rev. S. Flood Jones, M.A., precentor. The bride was given away by the Earl of Rosslyn, her stepfather. The ceremony being over, the bride and bridegroom, preceded by the choristers and clergy, followed by the bridesmaids, Prince Leopold (the best man), the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn and sons, the Earl and Countess of Warwick, entered the sacristy, the choristers chanting the psalm to Turle's music, where the marriage service was concluded. Before the Lesson the

choir sang the hymn, "Father of Life," &c. The service ended with the Benediction, pronounced by the Very Rev. Dean Stanley, who had been seated at the communion table during the solemnity. The organist then played Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," while the bride and bridegroom went in procession to the Jerusalem Chamber, followed by the members of the Royal family and near relatives, for the registration of the marriage. Wedding favours, composed of orange-blossoms, white daisies, and maidenhair fern, tied by a bow of white satin ribbon, were handed to the Royal Princes and Princesses and their attendants. The register was signed by the Prince of Wales and Prince Leopold, and by the Earl of Warwick and the Earl of Rosslyn.

ISLE OF MAN SKETCHES.

The Manx peasantry and fisher-folk, amongst whom, it will be seen, the Artist has again been seeking picturesque subjects for his pencil, are a simple, primitive, virtuous, and religious people, quite as well instructed in church, chapel, and school, as the rustic inhabitants of any part of England, Scotland, or Wales; but they are fondly attached to their own peculiar fashions, still cherishing the traditional manners and customs of "Ellan Vannin," with a great deal of national spirit. They have a proverb among them, "Mannagh vowl cliahtey cliahtey, nee cliahtey coe," which must be admitted to be quite conclusive upon this subject; and, to those of our readers who can appreciate the force and truth of this profound remark, no farther comment will be needful upon the domestic outdoor scene which is delineated in the present illustration.

With regard to the village of Port St. Mary, near Castleton, in the south-west part of the island, which was mentioned

by us in a former notice, we would commend to public liberality an effort that is now being made to raise funds for building a church there. The sum of £1600 will be sufficient, but only £850 has yet been collected. Subscriptions will be gladly received by the Rev. Arthur Allwork, Rushen Vicarage, Isle of Man.

A VILLAGE HOLIDAY.

This picture, by the German artist Knaus, which we have engraved by permission of the Berlin Photographic Company, to whom it belongs, represents a quaint and pleasing scene. The inhabitants of a German village, as they were a hundred years ago, in the primitive simplicity and sociability of the olden time, are assembled at a holiday feast, given to them, very likely, in honour of the coming of age or marriage of the Herr Baron's eldest son. While the elders of the rustic community, with some fair and comely grown-up maidens, are demurely seated, under the presidency of the steward or bailiff, supported by the pastor and schoolmaster, at the long table seen to the right hand, there is a separate table for the children beneath the fine old tree that grows so near the school-house door. To quote or translate the motto chosen by the artist for this picture, "As the old cock crows, so the young one learns to crow;" and in the gestures and mutual conversation of these boys and girls, more especially in the attitude of the juvenile speechmaker proposing an after-dinner toast, this remark is sufficiently exemplified. At the other end of the table are seen two tender couples, of tender years, engaged in making themselves exclusively agreeable to one another, upon the same principles of flirtation that regulate the conduct of such

relations between young men and young women of adult stature meeting at a social assembly. The old grandmother or nurse, who is about to remove some empty dishes from the festive board, seems rather in doubt whether she ought not to interpose her authority to check the ardour of this precocious gallantry; while the other girls, sitting remote from any possible sweethearts, watch the proceeding of their friends with a certain mixture of curiosity and disapprobation. One young gentleman, in a pensive mood, leaning his head on his arm, quite unmindful of eating and drinking, has apparently become absorbed in loving contemplation of a pretty person nearly opposite to him, while she, disconcerted by his steadfast gaze, turns aside pretending to look at those behind her. In contrast to these amiable portions of the company, we perceive the unfeigned greediness of a boy who sticks to his plate, already thrice filled, with a single-minded determination to devour all he can get. The woman beside him cannot help smiling as she endeavours to restrain his excessive appetite. We observe two other selfish boys, in the foreground party, who are striving to wrest something from each other, and have almost come to blows. Their quarrel does not alarm or discompose the very placid young lady sitting at the same table, "in maiden meditation fancy-free;" or the little curly-headed brother, offering a morsel of food to the cat; while the baby, securely enthroned in a high chair, of solid construction, and fenced with a board in front, so that the child cannot fall off, is sublimely indifferent to all their turmoil. Very good, too, is the free enjoyment of the small guest holding up a fig, or some kind of fruit, and with open mouth preparing to swallow it, or to bite a large piece out of it, in an unmistakably relishing manner. The gentle girl feeding the babe, in the foreground, and interrupted by the bold intrusion of a large dog, thrusting his muzzle over her arm, is one of the most interesting figures in this agreeable composition. It will be remarked, of course, that some of the costumes, of both sexes, are in the style of full dress commonly worn in the eighteenth century, amongst the Germans and other Continental nations, upon occasions of ceremonious festivity. It is well known that children, in those times, if they belonged to families making some pretensions to gentility, would have gala suits of a similar cut and fashion, though of different measure, to those worn by ladies and gentlemen of their rank in life; the *quene* and the curled *frisure*, sometimes with hair-powder, the cocked hat, the formal tail-coat and breeches, might be worn by urchins less than ten years of age; while the girl's brocaded *sacque* and cap, or artificial head-gear, would in those days be regarded as equally proper. But a simpler and more natural style of dressing young people, and more convenient for the freedom of playful exercise, has since come into vogue, we believe, in every country of Europe.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alford, G.; Vicar of Mangotsfield.
Allen, William Dennis; Vicar of Findon, Sussex.
Ball, Frederick, Vicar of St. Mary's, Hoxton, to be Vicar of Wollaston, Wellingborough.
Bickerstaff, William; Perpetual Curate of Marr.
Bode, Henry John, Curate of Alderminster; Vicar of Honington.
Bridges, William George, Senior Curate of the parish church, Stockport; Vicar of High Lane, Marple.
Bromehead, J. N.; Incumbent of Acaster-Malbis.
Brown, Canon R. H., Rural Dean of Stockport; Vicar of Stayley, Cheshire.
Burn-Murdoch, J. M., Vicar of Riverhead and Rural Dean of Shoreham, Kent; Surrogate.
Curtis, H. E.; Curate of Faversham, and Chaplain of the Almshouses.
Daniel, Charles Andrew; Vicar of Coatham.
Denovan, William Hunter; Minister of St. James's Church, Forest-gate.
Dickinson, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Higher Openshaw.
Duncan, Robert; Vicar of St. James's, Whitehaven.
Edwards, Thomas Hyne; Rector of Kingston Magna, Dorset.
Fell, John Edwin; Rector of Shepreth.
Flavel, John Webb; Rector of Kelling, with Salthouse annexed, Norfolk.
Forster, Charles Farrar, Curate; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Huddersfield.
Fox, Edward Carteret Dobree, Curate; Perpetual Curate of Castlemorton.
Fraser, James; Chaplain to Bishop Otter Memorial College, Chichester.
Freeman, John Major; Vicar of Culpho, Suffolk.
Gill, T. Howard, Vicar of Whalley Range, Manchester; Chaplain of Holy Trinity, Rome.
Hensley, Lewis, Vicar of Hitchin; Honorary Canon of St. Alban's Cathedral.
Hilliard, Arthur Brewitt; Rector of Nevenden.
Holden, George; Vicar of St. James's, New Bury, Farnworth.
Horne, William; Vicar of Thundridge.
Irvine, Alexander Campbell; Vicar of St. Mary's, Warwick.
Johnson, Samuel Jenkins; Vicar of Melplish, Dorset.
Jordan, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Woolwich.
Keating, William Wrixon; Vicar of Willesford, Wilts.
Kewley, W., Curate of Millom; Perpetual Curate of Ulpha, Cumberland.
Kinsman, Vivian William; Chaplain, Bengal.
Kirby, W. W., Rector of St. Mary's, Barnsley; Rural Dean of Silkstone.
Lee, George Holwell; Rector of East Clarendon.
Lewis, James Southcote, Curate of Gresford; Vicar of Guilsfield.
Lloyd, John Henry; Vicar of Eotheringay.
Massingberd, W. O., Rector of South Ormsby; Rural Dean of Hill, No. 1.
Milson, Edward M.; Vicar of Helpthorpe.
Nodley, James Thomas Benedictus; Rector of Diftford.
Reay, T. O., Vicar of Prittlewell, Essex; Rural Dean of Canewdon.
Rich, Charles Frederick; Vicar of Swaffham, Norfolk.
Row, A. W. S. A., Vicar-Designate of All Hallows, Leeds; Chaplain to the English Church at Riga.
Rowland, Frank Oakley; Minister of the District, St. Benet and All Saints', Kentish Town.
Russell, Alfred William; Rector of St. Peter's, Wallingford, Berks.
Sapte, John Henry; Rural Dean of Guildford.
Scott, T., Vicar of West Ham; Honorary Canon of St. Alban's Cathedral.
Shield, William; Vicar of Whittingham.
Smith, R. J. F., Curate of West Alvington; Perpetual Curate of Brent Tor.
Squire, Herbert Upton, Curate of Northam; Rector of Tetcot.
Summerfield, Richard Abbott; Vicar of Cundall with Norton-le-Clay; Vicar of North Stanley.
Sutcliffe, John; Rector of Germansweek.
Sweet, William Sweet; Perpetual Curate of Crewkerne.
Telfer, Archibald; Chaplain of H.M. Prison at Worcester.
Wellington, H. M., Curate of St. Agnes', Kennington; Vicar of Hickleton, Yorkshire.—*Guardian*.

The Rev. Pelham Dale, late of St. Vedast's, has been inducted to the living of Sausthorpe, Lincolnshire.

The Convocation of the Northern Province has been sitting for the dispatch of business in York.

The Chapel Royal, Savoy, will be reopened, after restoration, to-morrow (Sunday).

Owing to continued indisposition the Bishop of Oxford, acting on the advice of his medical attendants, will not hold his triennial visitation in the diocese as announced.

The Bishop of Manchester recently consecrated the new Church of St. James, at Westthoughton, near Bolton, which has been erected at a cost of £5000 by Mrs. Makant and Miss Haddock, sisters. All the seats are free.

A memorial to the late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has been placed in Frant church by a few friends and neighbours. It is a brass eagle lectern, designed by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, under whose direction the church has recently been refitted; and made by Messrs. Potter, of Oxford-street.

At a bazaar which was opened at Preston on Wednesday in aid of the building and endowment of a new church, to be dedicated to St. Matthew, it was announced that Messrs. Horrocks, Miller, and Co. had contributed £1700, and that Mr. Hermon, M.P., had added £100 to his previous subscriptions.

The last annual report of the Bishop of London's Fund exhibits a continued falling off in income. Although the committee, having regard to the averages of former years, had

expected that their available resources would not fall short of £20,000, only £15,290 was received from the public for general purposes, besides £162 for special objects. The object of the fund is that of "providing for the spiritual wants of the metropolis and its suburbs."

Among the contemplated alterations in the west front of St. Alban's Abbey, which Sir Edmund Beckett is restoring, is the removal of the large window and the substitution of a new one. It is now stated that a gentleman has promised that if the old window is retained he will fill it with the best stained glass, at a cost of certainly not less than £500.

Viscount Lewisham, M.P., on Tuesday opened a bazaar at Wolverhampton held in the Exchange, in aid of the fund for the restoration of Tottenhall church, one of the oldest in the kingdom. The stalls were presided over by Lady Wrottesley, the Countess of Dartmouth, and other ladies of position in the neighbourhood; the band of the Royal Horse Artillery being in attendance each day.

Nearly 250 sermons were preached in London last Sunday on the work of the Church of England Temperance Society. The anniversary gatherings of this association extended over three days, and included a festival service at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Monday, with a sermon by the Bishop of Bedford; annual meeting at Lambeth Palace on Tuesday, and Exeter Hall meeting on Wednesday.

The Bishop of Exeter, addressing a meeting of North Devon clergy at Torrington, expressed his conviction that the existing difficulties in the Church would not lead to a disestablishment, which, he thought, would be a terrible evil both to the Church and to the nation. The Church would lose a great position, preserved to her hitherto by the providence of God, and the nation, he was convinced, would lose in depth, in sobriety, and steadiness of religious tone.

The church of Narberth, Pembrokeshire, was consecrated on Easter Tuesday, after being, with the exception of the north wall and tower (the latter the only remnant of ancient work), rebuilt from the designs of Mr. T. G. Jackson, of London. A handsome stone pulpit, in memory of the Rev. H. Lewis, Vicar of Stowmarket, is the gift of his widow; Mr. James Williams, of Roboston, presented a handsome oak lectern; a beautiful altar-cloth, designed by the Rev. T. G. Cree, was worked and given by Mrs. J. B. Macaulay; and other handsome gifts have been liberally bestowed.

The Society for the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting at the society's house, No. 7, Whitehall, on the 22nd ult., when several grants of money were made. The Archbishop of Canterbury, president of the society, has appointed next Monday for the annual general court, and will himself take the chair at 2.30 p.m. A special service will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday evening, May 20 (the anniversary of the laying of the foundationstone of Truro Cathedral), on behalf of this society, when the sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Truro.

The Rev. Dr. Leary, late Curate of St. George's Church, Camberwell, for nearly seven years, and Mrs. Leary have been presented by the congregation with valuable pieces of silver plate and an illuminated address, in affectionate and grateful recognition of their valuable parochial services. Dr. Leary's St. George's Bible-class also have presented him with a costly and richly ornamented inkstand.—The Rev. Matthew Powley, on his resignation of the vicarage of Christ Church, Whitley, Reading, has been presented with a valuable gold watch and a silver centrepiece, each bearing a suitable inscription, together with a purse containing £100, by the parishioners, in token of their esteem and regard. An inkstand and pair of candlesticks for his study table have been added by the members of a Bible class.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

HYDROGEN.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., began the first of a course of six lectures on the Non-Metallic Elements on Tuesday, April 26, by commenting on the great extension of chemical knowledge in the last ten years, more especially in regard to the stability and dissociation of matter, the investigation of gases by means of very great pressure and very low temperature, and the approach to the study, by means of the hypotheses relative to molecular motion, and the structure and nature of matter, and the general principles of the conservation and dissipation of energy. Having illustrated these views experimentally, he showed and explained the great use of the galvanometer in chemical research, as an invaluable auxiliary to the balance in making delicate effects evident. Taking hydrogen as the first element to be considered in his course, the Professor briefly noticed and illustrated its history. It is, when pure, a very light, colourless, inodorous gas, known to Paracelsus in the sixteenth century, but especially studied by Cavendish in the seventeenth, who termed it "inflammable air," and obtained it by dissolving iron, zinc, or tin in dilute hydrochloric acid; and who in 1781 made the grand discovery that water is the sole production of the combustion of hydrogen. A similar discovery was contemporaneously made by Watt, and their results were fully confirmed by the experiments of Lavoisier. That pure water is solely composed of two gases, hydrogen and oxygen, was thus proved synthetically and analytically. After referring to the experiments of Black, who proposed the use of hydrogen to inflate balloons, Professor Dewar devoted the remainder of the lecture to striking illustrations of the great diffusibility of hydrogen, the subject of some of the invaluable researches of the late Professor Graham, who not only demonstrated the power of this gas to pass through porous bodies, but also proved its capability of penetrating the dense metal platinum. When hydrogen is condensed in palladium it has been hypothetically termed the metal hydrogenium. These phenomena were illustrated by experiments, and the changes in the properties of palladium due to the occluded hydrogen were set forth on a table and duly explained.

MAGNETISM.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., on Thursday, April 28, gave the first of a course of six lectures on Paramagnetism and Diamagnetism. He began with remarks on the nature and distinctions of the physical forces, and the theories connected with them. Producing then a piece of loadstone or natural magnet, he showed how its property of attracting iron could be transmitted to iron, but especially to steel, which is employed for permanent magnets of very great power. In rough bar iron the force is very transient. The action of the magnet upon iron was also shown to be reciprocal. Magnetism is destroyed by heat. A red-hot poker recovered its lost power when cooled by plunging in water. The polarity of a magnetic needle (its setting north and south) having been shown, a fundamental law was illustrated by the north end of the needle repelling the north end and attracting the south end of another needle; a similar effect is obtained by the south end, which repelled south and attracted north. Though this power is manifested at the poles and appeared to be neutralised in the centre of a steel

bar magnet, yet, when the bar was broken into pieces, the smallest fragment was shown to possess polarity, the same as the original magnet. Every molecule of the steel has the properties of a magnet. This was illustrated by various ingenious methods. The magnetic curves, termed by Faraday the "lines of force," were exhibited, by the position taken up by fine iron filings, strewn on paper placed over a powerful magnet. Over these curves, said Professor Tyndall, Faraday brooded for the greater part of his life. He leaned more and more to the conclusion, that the space surrounding every magnet is traversed by these lines of power; and that they exist independently of the iron filings, to which they give their position. If, he used to say, it could only be proved that the magnetic power required time in its transference through space, as light requires time in its transference through space in coming from the sun to the earth, we should have conclusive proof that there exists a magnetic as well as a luminiferous medium.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.

Professor J. Stuart Blackie began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, on April 29, by alluding to the general neglect of the Celtic languages in the infancy of comparative philology. Referring to Kennedy's protest against this, the Professor devoted much of his discourse to demonstrating that Celtic is not only a branch of the great Aryan family of speech, including Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, and German, but is really, like French, a curtailed and emasculated Latin. This he exemplified by discussing many Celtic words, and explaining how their relationship to Latin is explicable by the law of transmutation of consonants and other linguistic peculiarities. Very many Celtic words were shown to be borrowed from Latin. He repudiated the charge against Gaelic of being a harsh guttural language when compared with German. Celtic literature was described as very similar to that of early Greece, consisting of popular songs, legends, and fairy tales, many of which had been collected by John Campbell, of Islay, and which possess much moral significance, dramatic truthfulness, and natural grace. In regard to the poems ascribed to Ossian, which had been admired by Goethe, Herder, and Napoleon I., the Professor said that he believed them to be genuine, and that Macpherson had done for them what Homer had done for the early Greek myths, but had dressed them up in the superfine sentimentalism of a flat and feeble age. Homer was himself a true minstrel, while Macpherson was merely a man of letters. Remarks having been made on several Celtic poets, including Master Macdonald of Ardranach, Donald Buchanan, the Highland Bunyan, and especially on Duren Bar, described as the most genuine of Gaelic poets, the Professor read two beautiful specimens, translated by himself into English verse of peculiar metres. He concluded with remarks on the similarity of Highland and classical life, and the apostolic labours of the father of the late Rev. Norman Macleod.

EARLY SCOTTISH LITERATURE.

Professor Henry Morley, in beginning a course of four lectures on "Scotland's Part in English Literature," on Saturday last, April 30, after alluding to the characteristics of the Lowlands and Highlands, described the Lowland Scots as the most English of the English, since they had successfully resisted the irruptions of the Celts from the north and the Normans from the South. After giving a brief sketch of the discovery of Iceland by the Norwegians, and its colonisation in 930 by chiefs who would not submit to the autocratic rule of their King Harold Harfarg, he commented on their free spirit and restless energy, shown in their marauding maritime expeditions, their rigid adherence to their system of clanship, and their great imaginative faculty exhibited in the production of their "sagas," romantic poems extolling the deeds of their ancestors, with other mythic tales recited during the nights of their long winters. Much of the sturdy independence of later Scottish life and character Professor Morley ascribed to the enduring influence of Old Scandinavia, with which the lowlands were much connected, and he especially distinguished it in the early poetry. Beginning with Thomas the Rhymer, of Ercildoune (now Earlston, in Berwickshire), who flourished in the thirteenth century, the Professor gave some biographical details, with extracts from the poem "Tristram the Hunter," and also noticed the evidence of French influence in the structure of Scottish verse. The next author considered was John Barbour (about 1316–1396) who had half written his "Bruce" in 1375, and who was Archdeacon of Aberdeen, and received an annual pension of £10 from King Robert II. His noble apostrophe on beholding the misery of his country, "A! fredome is a nobill thing!" was read, and other extracts. James I., who was long prisoner at Windsor, expressed his earnest love for Jane Beaufort, afterwards his Queen, in a fine poem entitled "The King's Quhair," and in other poems vigorously depicted the national life of all classes. The disastrous battle of the Harlaw, on July 24, 1411, between the lowland nobility, under the Duke of Albany, and Donald the lord of the Isles, respecting the succession to the earldom of Ross, was celebrated in several remarkable old ballads, which were considered.

Mr. Francis Galton will give a discourse on Mental Images and Vision at the evening meeting on Friday, May 13.

The annual meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain was held on Monday—Dr. Bowman, vice-president, in the chair. The annual report of the Committee of Visitors for the past year, testifying to the continued prosperity of the institution, was adopted. The real and funded property amounts to £85,400. The Duke of Northumberland was elected president; Mr. G. Busk, treasurer; and Mr. Warren de la Rue, secretary.

Mr. John Morley has been elected a member of the Reform Club, under the rule empowering the committee to elect in each year two gentlemen of distinguished eminence for public service, or in science, literature, or arts.

The summer term of Technical Science Classes of the London City and Guilds Institute began on Monday at the Cowper-street Schools, part of which building is devoted to this purpose, pending the completion of the new college. Both the day and the evening classes include laboratory practice, and are open to male and female students.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, of Allangate, Halifax, has sent a letter to the Halifax School Board announcing that, to celebrate the coming of age of his son, Mr. William Rawson Shaw, he has decided to present to the School Board £1000, the interest of which is to be used for scholarships in the Halifax Higher Board School and Heath Grammar School, Halifax. The scholarships are to be known as the Rawson Shaw scholarships.

The committee of management of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, at their recent meeting, passed a resolution deeply deploring the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield. The committee have recently received the sum of £16, being the amount of the Wednesday morning offertory at the parish church, Kensington, in aid of the funds of that excellent institution.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

SECOND NOTICE.

One of the rare pictorial surprises of the year is Mr. Goodall's "Road to Mecca" (43). We imply no depreciation of other works by this artist; for he is always admirable, and one of our few masters who could bear comparison with Continental figure-painters on their own Academic ground. But this picture has an impressiveness at which Mr. Goodall does not always aim, and a power of colouring which will correct any supposition that he was becoming too partial to a scheme of faint opaline tints. The scene is the desert. A sheikh, somewhat removed from the caravan, with his camel tethered near him, kneeling on his praying-rug, is invoking the protection of Allah on his way to the holy city, and his expression of reposeful faith and calm resolve seem attuned to the solemnity and stillness of the hour. No picture in the Exhibition remains more distinctly in our memory. The companion work, "The Return from Mecca" (50), an Arab, still mounted, lifting his little son from the mother's arms for an embrace, is a contrast in its cheerful, bright colouring—as the subject demands. Mr. Herkomer's large picture, "Missing" (373), is, on the whole, his best since "The Last Muster." The painter's sympathies for the dramatic and pathetic found a fitting field in the sad scene witnessed outside the gates of Plymouth Dockyard when the relatives and friends of the crew of the *Atalanta* collected daily, and collected in vain, to find some news of the "missing" ship placarded on the walls. The blind aged widow is there, the old fainting father (men bear sorrow and pain with less fortitude than women), the mother with her babe, the sweetheart with blighted love, the brother tar; and more are there; and there is a pretty incident of a rough dock labourer stooping to answer as best he may the inquiries of a little child. Technically, however, the picture is unequal, and betrays marks of haste. The heads of the old widow and of a tall young sailor are very good, but other figures are slurred; and the composition is hurt by the oblique lines formed by a cannon that serves for post, and the little boy that stoops from the widow's hand for his fallen play-ball on the one side, and an elder granddaughter on the other, who would draw her from the spot in an opposite direction.

If quality of painting should be the first claim to notice, very early attention is due to Mr. Hook's pictures—once more from the Cornish coast, its stern cliffs and rocks contrasting with the lovely sea, deep azure in its depths, passing into emerald as it nears the shore, and fringed with peacock hues where it reaches the sea-weed carpeting of the shallows. Venetian colouring is reached in richness and almost surpassed in brilliancy. Each picture, too, is enlivened by some pleasant incident supplied by appropriate figures, as in No. 192, playfully styled "The Nearest Way to School," where a boy, having secured a crab with a couple of strings (to serve as reins), watches its awkward movements, to the delight of his sister and his own; and in "A Diamond Merchant" (258), another urchin offering for sale quartz crystals and other fairy-like products of the district. Mr. Fildes, also, discarding the negative tones of former works, comes at a bound into the front rank as a colourist in three lifelike single-figure subjects, comprising an exuberant Venetian girl (378), with her copper pail, and bearing a bundle of her finery to wash in the canal; a buxom "Dolly" (314) shelling peas; and—uniting higher refinement of expression to beauty of colour—"Doubts" (310), a maiden in antiquated costume seated on a garden settle, her sweet eyes set wistfully as she ponders over the contents of a letter that lies in her lap.

Mr. Faed is at his best, whether as regards simple natural sentiment or skill of execution, in a humble Scotch interior scene, showing a young mother, with a babe at her breast, and a little daughter of three or four standing sobbing where she has been put for correction, and making no sign of forgetting her wrongs. The mother, of course, relents first, and to prepare a reconciliation asks, in the words of the title, "Where is my good little daughter?" (187). "School-board in the North" (542) is the amusing designation appended to a smaller picture by Mr. Faed, representing a lassie seated at a table with writing materials, but sorely puzzled what to indite to her dear Donald, or how to write it, notwithstanding the aid of the school-board. Mr. Frith, too, paints as natively and evenly, and as heedless of any æsthetic problems of the day, as ever; and, as always, he tells his story of genteel life well—in "For Better for Worse" (14). A couple, newly married at the church in the mid-distance, are passing to a carriage from the handsome Tyburnian house of the bride, with the blessings of relatives and friends from porch and balcony, and in a shower of slippers and rice. The young gentleman has probably married "for better;" but among the usual street crowd is a wretched-looking pair, the woman carrying a baby, who have doubtless married "for worse." A higher effort pictorially is made by Mr. Frith in his rendering of the interview between "Swift and Vanessa" (182), when the Dean furiously cast on the table the letter she had written to "Stella" to ascertain the nature of her rival's connection with Swift—an interview that broke her heart.

Let us now glance at the contributions of three of the lately-elected Associates, whose portraits we gave last week. Mr. Dicksee sends a kind of painted "morality," with figures in Italian costumes of the cinque cento, entitled "The Symbol" (175), the title referring to a crucifix which an old mendicant, crouched in a corner of the picture beside a basket full of other religious wares, offers to the foremost couple of a string of merry-makers, who approach with glee and gibe or singing, playing guitar and tibia, and love-making. Only the leading youth, attired in sumptuous garments, casts a momentary look of seriousness at the solemn symbol—his mistress turning aside significantly to pick a ripe orange from a pendant bough. The colouring is splendidly rich—if inclining a little to "hotness;" and altogether it is a very remarkable work for so young a painter. Mr. Gow, with appropriate and admirable spirit, has painted the stirring incident of "Montrose at Kilsyth" (311), stripping of his shirt, to inspire his Royalist followers with contempt of the iron-cased Covenanters that were closing upon them. The interest of the picture lies in the gallant mounted figure of Montrose, and the row of characteristic enthusiastic heads of his troopers; the bodies and legs of the horses below occupy a rather unfortunately preponderating space in the composition. Mr. Hamo Thornycroft will add greatly to his rapidly-made reputation by his life-size nude statue of the mighty archer "Teucer" (1495), in the Lecture-Room. The Homeric hero stands square, as it were, to the spectator, the left arm rigidly extended holding the bow, the right raised and flexed as at the moment of the shaft leaving the cord; the feet are planted firmly by the parted legs, the abdomen retracted to support the strain on the muscles of the arms and thorax; in short, every muscle of the body is tense with energy. The figure is naturalistic, perhaps, to excess; there is not much thought of classic beauty; yet it is long since we have seen so original, daring, vigorous, and thoroughly understood a work of English sculpture. We would fain say a word of praise in conclusion of Mr. Tinworth's alto-relievo of "The Triumphant Entry of Christ into Jerusalem" (1444), which fully equals his extraordinary relief of last year; but we must perforce pause for the present.

GROSVENOR GALLERY EXHIBITION.

FIRST NOTICE.

This exhibition contains several fine portraits and some decorative pieces of mark, though it has much fewer works of the kind that we have come to consider distinctive of, or peculiar to, this gallery. The absence of Mr. Burne Jones will be felt by many, and we regret to hear ill health assigned as the cause. His imitators here, like all copyists, reproduce his mannerisms, and with exaggeration, but miss his spirit. Out of sympathy with his time, as he is, illogical consequently in his practice, and therefore in the interest of artistic progress open to question and even censure as his works are, we must all feel that he is a distinct personality in art, and that with other early associations and completer training he might have achieved far greater and more acceptable results.

Among the portraits are two by Mr. Millais, one, unnamed, of a little girl (39), evidently from the same model, and almost as exquisite as the "Cinderella" in the Academy; and a half-length of Mrs. Kate Perugini (68) in black, walking from us, but with the head gracefully turned into profile view—the artist's most sketchy work of the year, but not on that account less masterly. Mr. Watts's numerous contributions include a head of the late Lord Stratford de Redcliffe (57), "Arcadia" (57), a lifesize female figure standing half disrobed beside a bath; "Endymion" (56), the sleeping shepherd of Latmos with Diana hoveringly implanting a kiss, her white drapery forming a crescent (from a design exhibited some years back); "The Wife of Pygmalion" (58), of appropriate Greek character and Phidian grandeur of form, the flesh rendered with delicious *morbidez*; a view (72) of the marble mountains of Carrara, taken from the dizzy top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa; a small allegory of "The Genius of Greek Poetry" (55), showing a nude male figure seated on a rock, with earth, sea, sky, and arching rainbow teeming with visionary beings the germs of an ideal mythology; and a half-length of "Miss Venetia Bentinck" (64) in a Titianesque red dress, with bronze-gold background, admirably large and simple in treatment, and so pure in colour that no one would ever from this suspect the painter of a penchant for low tones.

Mr. E. J. Gregory's three-quarter length, seated, of Miss Edith Galloway (125), in white satin, if, possibly, rather too uncompromising as a likeness, is beautiful in colour and otherwise technically excellent. A painter so variously admirable as Mr. Gregory proves himself in this portrait and his drawing at the Institute (noticed last week) must be regarded as one of the most rising artists of the day. Another capital likeness and piece of painting (despite the somewhat too indeterminate execution) is that of Mr. Ruskin (49), by Mr. Herkomer, and, although in water-colours, holds its own among its neighbours in oil. Very different in treatment—strong as a portrait can be made by sound drawing and modelling, and broadly disposed masses of light and deep shadow—is the half-length of Mr. G. H. Farren (77), by Mr. Holl. We have also to commend Mr. Lehmann's characteristic head of "Sir Alexander Kennedy" (109), the Lady Lawrence (70), in a side light, and "Mrs. Alma Tadema" (11), in demi-tint, by Mr. J. Collier (but why these artifices of lighting?); a bust of Mrs. Algernon Sartoris (89), by Sir Frederick Leighton—beautiful in the rendering of the eyes and in some passages of colour, though surely the blues and pinks of the carnations are exaggerated; and Mr. W. B. Richmond's delicately modelled half-length of Princess Louise (50). Mr. Whistler has a whole-length of "Miss Alexander" (113), primarily an "arrangement" in white, black, and grey, in a greenish gold frame. It is reminiscent of Velasquez, but with this difference in principle, to go no farther, that the minor key does not serve to foil clear natural colour in the flesh. Mr. Holman Hunt's portrait of Professor Owen (44) is a painful instance of misdirected energy and mistaken methods of execution.

Mr. Alma Tadema sends a small variation of a theme he had already treated in "Ave Cæsar—Io Saturnalia" (41)—a finely imagined and learned illustration of the Roman decadence. The scene is within the Imperial palace. A soldier, bowing low in mock obeisance, discovers the Emperor Claudius concealing himself, pale with fear, behind a curtain that divides a court or atrium, at the entrance of which gathers, with ominous disrespect, a crowd of soldiers and women, who greet the dissolute, craven Monarch with ironical "Ios," or huzzars, as they note the evidences of the night's debauch, and the creatures of his pleasures, wreathed with roses, lying about the mosaic floor, while a row of busts of the greater Cæsars, his predecessors, seem to look on in mute reproach. The composition is, perhaps, too much divided by the immense purplish curtains; but in all other respects the work is as perfect as it is elaborate. Mrs. Alma Tadema has also a small picture (37), so charming and well painted it might excusably be taken for a work of her husband, representing a little girl on tiptoe beside a bed offering flowers to a sick sister.

A most daring piece of scenic decoration is "The Flight of Helen" (47), a large canvas by Mr. Britten. Paris, in his eagerness to bear off his fair and fatal prize, has driven the horses of his chariot (a rude, lumbering vehicle, it must be confessed) breast-deep into the sea-margin towards the ship that approaches from the offing. A floating draped mermaid scatters roses before them. Despite obvious exaggerations, the work evinces decorative capabilities of no mean order. "Behold, the Bridegroom Cometh!" is another large and able decorative work, by Mr. W. B. Richmond, at the head of the room, showing the wise and foolish virgins disposed about a porch of many columns, under an effect of grey twilight that is reflected in all the bluish upper surfaces. But, perhaps, needlessly great sacrifice is made to procure the "flatness" proper to mural embellishment: in nature the columns and figures would appear relatively darker as they approach the focus of faint light on the horizon. At the opposite end of the room is another large canvas, of monumental scope, by Sir Coutts Lindsay, "The Boat of Charon," illustrating the tremendous description of the "Inferno," with Dante and his "courteous master," Virgil, watching the embarkation of the affrighted freight of lost souls. A prominent incident is that of a mother on the brink of the Styx, who is about to plunge the dagger in her own bosom with which she has stabbed her child that still clings to her. The numerous lifesize nude figures are certainly well composed, yet a difficulty here is to apply the severe canons of criticism that an attempt to deal with such a theme demands (a work that necessarily recalls a portion of Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment," to say nothing of many versions by minor men) and at the same time make fair allowance for the production of an amateur, and, if need be, accord indulgence to one who has done much for contemporary English art. We prefer to let the visitor strike the balance. But this we may say, that so serious an effort is honourable, by whomsoever made.

We must reserve for a future article some other excellent examples of decoration and still-life by Messrs. A. Moore, W. Hughes, Muckley, R. Barret Browning, and others; the landscapes by C. Napier Hemy, Herkomer, H. Moore, &c.

The National Fisheries Exhibition at Norwich has been kept open another week, the admission reduced to threepence. Earl Ducie distributes the prizes to-day (Saturday).

MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

Mr. Payn's "Grape from a Thorn" continues to gratify the readers of the *Cornhill* with an admirable specimen of comedy in narrative, with so much of the character of a well-constructed play as to suggest that the author might make his mark in this department of literature. Equally excellent is "A Bishop's Confession," with its startling but thoroughly satisfactory dénouement. An essay on Grillparzer, the Austrian dramatist praised by Byron and treated with unjustifiable slight by Carlyle, exhibits great energy and richness of style allied to unusual discrimination, and includes an analysis of Grillparzer's most celebrated drama, "Sappho." Mrs. Barnet, the wife of an East-End clergyman, contributes a sensible as well benevolent suggestion on the entertainment of the poor by the rich; and a philosopher who has not disdained to study a baby enumerates the phenomena of infancy which seem to throw light on the development of consciousness and the reasoning powers.

Macmillan has nothing remarkable except Mr. James's story, which, with all its merit, is too deficient in stirring incident to be adapted for a serial publication. Mr. Bradley's remarks on the mythological element in modern poetry are good; and there are points of interest in the account of Sir Donald Stewart's march from Kandahar to Kabul, the fame of which has been unduly eclipsed by General Roberts's more exciting return.

The contents of the *Fortnightly Review* are generally interesting; but there is only one paper calculated to excite much curiosity—the chapter from Mr. Morley's forthcoming biography of Cobden. The extract selected refers to Cobden's first political publications, and is a very good piece of criticism, but, at the same time, describes one of the episodes of Cobden's life least animated by human interest. The other contributions include critiques on the Irish Land Bill, disquisitions on Canadian tariffs, United States literature, Statius, Eastern horses, and, above all, "The Lark Ascending," a poem which shows what Mr. George Meredith can perform when he is simple and natural. Even here the description is occasionally a little over-laboured, but in the main it has the clearness and buoyancy of the melody it celebrates.

The *Nineteenth Century* begins and ends with an article on a subject of momentous importance. Lord Dunsany discusses the liability of the country to invasion; the Duke of Argyll the Irish Land Bill. Lord Dunsany's warnings are weighty; but we should be sorry not to be able to believe that, in case of a descent upon our coasts actually taking place, the nation would behave better than he seems to expect. The Duke of Argyll approves of no part of the Government measure except the facilities for purchase by tenants, which he seems inclined to extend. Miss Simcox's essay on George Eliot is the most worthy tribute as yet rendered to this illustrious writer, not so much from any extraordinary subtlety of criticism as from the deep glow of personal attachment and admiration which pervades it. No one not intimately acquainted with George Eliot could have written it; yet there is no infringement of the reticence due to private life. Professor Dowden's extracts from unpublished notes of Carlyle's lectures on the History of Literature, delivered in 1838, are almost equally interesting. The sentiments are in general such as would have been anticipated, but the force and fire of the style exhibit Carlyle's faculty of expression at its best. An intense love of sincerity in whatever form is the animating principle of Carlyle's judgments everywhere; he is in general remarkably just, except to Milton, whose strong points he leaves out of sight; and to Socrates, of whom he can hardly have known much, since he speaks of his *writings*, unless indeed the mistake is the reporter's, Mr. Hardinge's renderings of French lyrics in the original metres are most delicately ingenious and successful; all the more so, perhaps, because, notwithstanding the ease of his rhythm and diction, the form commonly remains exotic and un-English. Dr. Knighton draws a glowing picture of the barbaric pomp and tumult of a great Indian religious festival.

The brilliancy of "Vernon Lee" has never been more characteristically displayed than in the "Dialogue on Poetic Morality," which illuminates this month's *Contemporary*. The poet is, indeed, more apparent than the thinker; and the intensely vivid descriptions of Italian scenery, instead of forming a suitable background for the characters and sentiments, tend to thrust these into the background themselves. But if the structure of the dialogue be somewhat incoherent, and its arguments not invariably conclusive, its eloquence and enthusiasm are most impressive. "Law Reform in the Days of Justinian," by T. Hodgkin, founded on the memoirs of a Byzantine civilian, is far more entertaining than could have been inferred from the title. Entertaining, too, is Mr. Morris's notice of the Buddhist book of transmigration stories, translated by Mr. Rhys Davids. Mr. Sydney Buxton criticises—favourably, in the main—the Attorney-General's Corrupt Practices Act; and Mr. Blachley suggests means for rendering Post-Office Insurance more popular. Miss Julia Wedgwood, criticising Carlyle's Reminiscences, "vainly strives to fashion some conceivable hypothesis why Mr. Froude has not done what anyone else would have done." Simply because Mr. Froude is not like anyone else.

Thomas Carlyle and George Eliot form the leading feature of the three American magazines, all of which are excellent. *Harper's Magazine* has admirable papers on each, copiously illustrated, and written with a fulness of personal knowledge which, in the case of Carlyle, will do much towards allaying the acerbity of feeling engendered by Mr. Froude's unfortunate indiscretion. Mr. James's reminiscences in the *Atlantic Monthly* are less pleasing; but it is perfectly clear that Mr. James can only interpret the reluctance of Carlyle or any other person to accept his peculiar religious mysticism on the hypothesis of an innate perversity. Much of what he says is mere inference, and is directly contradicted by the testimony of Emerson's paper in *Scribner*, which is made up from letters written during his visit to England in 1848. The most remarkable of the other contributions are, in *Harper* an illustrated paper on Athens; in *Scribner* Mr. Boyesen's poem, "Calpurnia;" and in the *Atlantic Monthly* the reminiscences of Washington during President Fillmore's administration, and an admirable critique on Scribner's plays.

Some other magazines will be noticed next week.

The first monthly part of *The Boys' Illustrated News* requires but brief notice, this new weekly journal for the young having at starting received so cordial and hearty a welcome from the public. We share the gratification the conductors must experience at this marked success. *The Boys' Illustrated News* presents its manifold attractions in what will, no doubt, prove an additionally acceptable form in the monthly part. The entrancing nature of Captain Mayne Reid's original romance, "The Lost Mountain," is indicated by the bold illustrations to this story. "Travel, Voyage, and Adventure," the funny adventures of "Squee Biffon," an illustrated memoir of Lord Beaconsfield, and the month's news, make a richly varied part.



A VILLAGE HOLIDAY.

BY KNAUS. ENGRAVED, BY PERMISSION OF THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.—SEE PAGE 457.

OBITUARY.

MR. GURDON.

Mr. Bampton Gurdon, of Letton, Norfolk, and Grundisburgh, Suffolk, J.P. and D.L., and formerly M.P. for West Norfolk, died on the 28th ult., at his town residence, 38, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, in his eighty-fourth year. He was eldest son of Mr. Theophilus Thornhagh Gurdon, of Letton and Grundisburgh, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. William Mellish, M.P., of Blyth, Notts; received his education at Eton, and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge (where he graduated M.A. in 1822), and served as High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1855. Mr. Gurdon sat in Parliament for West Norfolk from 1857 to 1865. He married, Aug. 12, 1828, the Hon. Henrietta Susannah Ridley Colborne, eldest daughter and coheir of Nicholas, Lord Colborne, and has two surviving sons, Colonel Robert Thornhagh Gurdon, M.P. for South Norfolk, and William Bampton Gurdon, C.B. The Earl of Kimberley is nephew of the gentleman whose decease we record. The Gurdons of Letton, one of the most ancient and important families in the county of Norfolk, descend from Bampton Gurdon, M.P., Colonel of a regiment of horse during the Civil War, who was a younger son of Bampton Gurdon, of Assington, M.P.

MR. GLANVILLE.

Mr. Francis Glanville, of Catchfrench, Cornwall, J.P. and D.L., died on the 24th ult., at Stratford-sub-Castle, aged eighty-four. He was eldest son of Mr. Francis Glanville, of Catchfrench, M.P., High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1793, by Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter of Mr. Robert Fanshawe, Commissioner of Plymouth Dockyard; was educated at Eton, and served for a time in the Grenadier Guards. He married, in 1821, Amabel, daughter of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole-Carew, of Antony, Cornwall, and by her, who died in 1871, leaves, with other issue, a son, Major-General Francis Robert Glanville.

MR. LEWIS OF GREENMEADOW.

Mr. Henry Lewis of Greenmeadow, Glamorganshire, J.P. and D.L., died at Plasnewydd, Weston-super-Mare, on the 23rd ult., aged sixty-six, having survived only four days the Earl of Beaconsfield, who married, in 1839, Mrs. Wyndham Lewis (afterwards Viscountess Beaconsfield), the widow of Mr. Wyndham Lewis of Greenmeadow, M.P., the uncle of the gentleman whose death we record. Mr. Lewis was born in 1815, the eldest son of the late Mr. Henry Lewis of Greenmeadow, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Emerson. He served as High Sheriff of the county of Glamorgan in 1858. He married, first, 1844, Anne, daughter of Mr. Walter Morgan of Merthyr; and secondly, 1858, Sophia, daughter of Colonel Gwynne, of Glanbrane.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Sir Edward Blount, Bart., on the 28th ult. His memoir will be given next week.

Mr. Edward Miall, formerly M.P., for Bradford, on the 29th ult. His portrait and memoir are given in this week's issue.

Mr. Robert Bunch, H.M. Minister Resident at Caracas, Venezuela, on March 21.

Colonel Hector Harvest, formerly of the 97th Regiment, on the 26th ult., at Dawlish, Devon, in his eighty-sixth year.

Mr. Luke Elcoate, at 80, Gloucester-street, Pimlico, on the 28th ult., aged eighty-one.

The Rev. Gorges Paulin Lowther, Canon of Salisbury, for fifty-one years Rector of Orcheston St. George, on the 28th ult., aged eighty-nine.

Lieut.-Colonel George Ernest Bulger, late 10th Regiment, on the 17th ult., at 44, Highgate-road. He entered the Army in 1847, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1876.

The Rev. Richard Arthur Francis Barrett, B.D., formerly Rector of Stour Provost, Dorset, and Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, on the 24th ult., aged sixty-eight.

The Hon. Adela Mary Bootle-Wilbraham, eldest sister of Edward, Earl of Lathom, at West Malvern, on the 22nd ult., aged forty-six.

The Rev. Richard William Morice, M.A., for upwards of thirty-three years Vicar of Hoddesdon, Herts, on the 20th ult., in his eighty-third year.

The Rev. Charles Girdlestone, M.A., formerly Rector of Kingswinford, and Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, on the 28th ult., at Holywell House, Weston-super-Mare, in his eighty-fifth year.

The Hon. Anne Jane Charlotte Shawe, widow of Mr. Laurence Shawe, 5th Dragoon Guards, on the 24th ult., at Stanfield House, Southsea, aged sixty-eight. She was the second daughter of Henry, fourth Viscount Bolingbroke, and sister to Henry, present Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John.

Mr. John Spry Morris, formerly Commissioner of Crown Lands, Surveyor-General and Judge of the Probate Court, Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 21st ult., at Church-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, in his eighty-sixth year. He was eldest surviving son of the Hon. Charles Morris.

The Hon. Arthur Annesley, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, on the 25th ult., at Cannes. He was son of William Richard, third Earl Annesley, and was brother of the present Earl. He married, in 1867, Clara, only daughter of Mr. George Weston, of Norwich.

Mr. Robert Drummond, senior partner of the old-established banking firm of Messrs. Drummond's, of Charing-cross, on the 29th ult., from yellow jaundice. He was born July 26, 1822; and married, April 25, 1854, Augusta Charlotte, youngest daughter of Colonel Mackenzie Fraser, of Castle Fraser, Aberdeen.

Lady Charlotte Isabella Russell, on the 24th ult., at Paris. She was born Aug. 8, 1841, the younger daughter of James, sixth Duke of Roxburghe, K.T., by Susanna Stephenia, his wife (long connected with the Queen's Household), only child of Lieut.-General Sir Charles Dalbiac, K.C.H. Her Ladyship was married, Oct. 28, 1862, to Mr. George Russell, eldest son of Mr. William Russell, Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, youngest son of Lord William Russell.

Colonel Forester, who for many years has held the office of Assistant-Serjeant of the House of Commons, has resigned his appointment, on the ground of ill health.

The Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake at Scio now amounts to £18,520, exclusive of £1400 to which the Stock Exchange contributions have reached. It has been resolved to forward to Constantinople for distribution a further sum of £2500, making £15,500 so remitted.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar-General, in the United Kingdom the births of 288,163 children and the deaths of 188,603 persons were registered in the three months ending March 31. The recorded natural increase of population was thus 99,565. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1880, was 137,168. The resident population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1881 is estimated at 34,788,814; of England and Wales 25,798,922, of Scotland 3,695,456; of Ireland 5,294,436.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

T M M (Secunderabad).—We cannot undertake to examine problems without the author's proposed solutions for reference. Suppose they cannot be solved at all? not an uncommon occurrence in our experience.

W B (Stratford).—You shall have an early report on all the problems of yours that we have now in hand.

E H (Bawtinstall).—Send the games and you shall have the opinion you desire.

S G C (Humberstone).—Your letter has been forwarded to the author, and you shall have his answer to the suggested improvement. We agree with you that it is an improvement.

E O (Paris).—The *British Chess Magazine*, published by Mr. John Watkinson, Huddersfield, should suit you. The contents of that journal were noticed last week.

A O (Staines).—Your solution of No. 1937 is correct, but it arrived too late for acknowledgment in the usual place.

J T (Chipping Camden).—The other problem of yours shall not be forgotten. Look at No. 1940 again, and you will think more highly of it than you appear to do at present.

J J H (Bolton).—We have a communication for you which shall be dispatched if you will send a full address.

AARON H (Swindon).—There were five games played in the correspondence match between London and Edinburgh. The play commenced in April, 1880, and ended in July, 1880. The late Mr. Staunton was not among the players on either side. He was a mere schoolboy at that time.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 1932 and 1933 received from W Pocock (Cape Town), of No. 1933 from T M Manickum (Secunderabad).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1938 received from Frank E Purchas, J Estlin, N James Atkinson, Spring, John Perkins, and F O N Hopkins.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1939 received from Frank E Purchas, J Tucker, C Edmundson, Espanol, E Holt, S G C H J Grant, A Chapman, T W Humphries, James Atkinson, Spring, Pope, Cant, R H Gibson (Southport), and W F Wood.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1940 received from H B, Fire Plug, E J Patterson, E London, R Gray, An Old Hand, Elsie, E T Kemp, Aaron Harper, F G Farabee, N S Harris, Ben Nevill, H Blacklock, E Casella, M O'Halloran, C Darragh, R Ingersoll, L Falcon (Antwerp), F Ferris, W J Rudman, A Kentish Man, C S Cox, Otto Fulder, A Colborne, J G Anstee, B L Dyke, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, R J Vines, C W Milsom, H Langford, R Jessop, C Oswald, W Hillier, Norman Rumbelow, Frank E Purchas, J W W, E L G, D W (Guernsey), Lulu, Z Ingold, C Edmundson, E Holt, T H, South Jaggs, S D Bessell, Pierce Jones, Frank Littleboy, Sidmouth, Birkbeck Chess Class, H A N, S Horne, John Perkins, John Balfour, James Dobson, J Alois Schmucke, J Perez Ventoso, Cant, R H Brooks, W Biddle, Alpha, S Lowndes, Joseph Ainsworth, Nerina, Jupiter Junior, Snatch, and Matthew Hendrie.

NOTE.—This problem cannot be solved by way of 1. Q to Kt 6th, as many correspondents have supposed. Black's defence to that move is L K to B 4th; and, should White continue with 2. Q to K 6th, then 2. B to Q 3rd, &c.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1939.

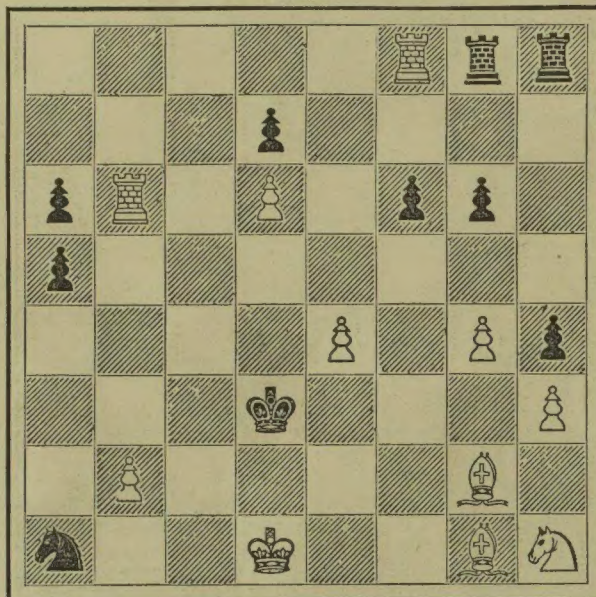
WHITE. 1. K to Kt 4th
Mates accordingly.

BLACK. Any move

PROBLEM No. 1942.

By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

Played at Buda-Pesth between Herr E. KEMENT and Dr. JACOBY.
(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Herr K.)	BLACK (Dr. J.)	WHITE (Herr K.)	BLACK (Dr. J.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	16. P takes Kt	P to K 3rd
2. P to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	17. K R to K sq	Kt to R 4th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	18. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 3rd
4. P takes P	Kt takes P	19. Q to B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
White's position is now similar to that of the second player in the Sicilian game. Having the advantage of the move, however, he is enabled to prevent 5. Kt to Kt 6th, a very important manoeuvre in the opening named.			
5. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. P to Q 5th	Q to Q R 5th
6. P to K Kt 3rd	B to Q B 4th	The Knight and Bishop are already out of play, and now the Queen follows suit.	
7. B to K 2nd	B to K 3rd	21. B takes R P	P takes B
8. K Kt to K 2nd	Castles	22. Q to K B 6th	R takes Kt
9. Castles	Q to Q 2nd	We should have preferred retreating the Bishop to Kt 3rd; and, should White then play 23. Kt to K B 4th, exchanging Rooks and playing Q to Q B 7th, &c.	
10. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. Q takes B	Q R to K sq
11. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd	24. R to K B sq	Kt takes Q B P
12. B to K 3rd	Q R to Q sq	25. P to Q 6th	Kt to Q 7th
13. Q to B 2nd	K R to K sq	26. B to Q 5th	Q to Q 5th
14. Q R to Q sq	B to K B 4th	27. R takes Kt	Q takes R
15. Q to B sq		28. B takes P (ch)	K to R sq
Better, apparently, than 15. Q to Q 2nd, the only other resource to prevent Black winning a Pawn by 15. Kt takes B and 16. R takes P.			
15.	Kt takes Kt	29. Q to B 6th (ch)	K to R 2nd
White can here mate in three moves by 30. B to Kt 6th (ch), K to Kt sq; 31. Q to B 7th (ch), &c., but missed the opportunity, and the game, after some exchanges, was abandoned as drawn.			

The fifth match between the West and East of Scotland was played on Saturday last at the Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh. The West, whose representatives were all from Glasgow, or the immediate neighbourhood of that city, brought thirty-two players to the lists, and the East furnished contingents from Dundee, Edinburgh, Forfar, and Blairgowrie, numbering in all twenty-seven. We are indebted to the *Glasgow Herald* for the following details of the play on this occasion. The combatants were paired according to their reputed strength, and each pair had to contest two games. No special opening seemed to be much run upon, unless it was Max Lange's attack. This consists in 1. P to K 4th, P to K 4th; 2. Kt to K B 3rd, Kt to Q B 3rd; 3. B to Q B 4th, B to Q B 4th; 4. Castles, Kt to K B 3rd; 5. P to Q 4th. The usual third move constitutes the Lange attack, and requires to be very carefully answered. Mr. Mills tried it against Mr. G. B. Fraser, but the latter avoided it. Mr. Mills, however, by some fine play won the game. In the second game Mr. Fraser adopted the Ensor attack, a form of the King's Gambit which he has made a speciality recently, for which reason it is not surprising that he won it. The novelty is this—1. P to K 4th, P to K 4th; 2. P to K B 4th, P takes P; 3. P to Q 4th. The usual third move for White is Kt to K B 3rd or B to Q B 4th. Mr. Jenkins also played the Lange attack against Mr. Walker, but it resulted in nothing. Mr. Walker ultimately giving perpetual check, and so forcing a draw. The same opening was also adopted by Mr. Crum against Mr. J. Fraser, and resulted in a draw. The Evans' Gambit was not much played, but one fine example was won from Mr. Baxter by Mr. Court. The match was never at any time a close one. The West led from the start, and were very soon twelve games to three. This lead they gradually increased, until at the termination of the contest they had won by forty games to twelve. We should add that the visitors were much indebted to the Edinburgh Club for the very complete arrangements that were made to provide all that was necessary in the shape of creature comforts for the competitors. The following is the precise score:—

West of Scotland	40 games
East of Scotland	12 "
Drawn	11 "
Majority for West of Scotland	28 games

The North London and Greenwich Chess Clubs, each represented by eight champions, played a match at Moufflet's Hotel on the 28th ult. Among the best-contested games was that between Messrs. Forrest (Greenwich) and Howard (North London), which, after a prolonged struggle, terminated in a draw. The result of the match was that each club scored four games.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 1, 1879) with two codicils (dated March 24, 1880, and Feb. 27, 1881) of Mr. Samuel Courtauld, late of Gosfield Hall, near Halstead, Essex, and of No. 76, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, who died on March 21 last, was proved on the 22nd ult. by Miss Sarah Ann Cawston, Colonel Arthur Swann Howard Lowe, Edward Bromley, and Samuel Jeffrey McKee, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £700,000. The testator leaves all his real estate in the parish of High Garrett, certain houses at Halstead, and pecuniary legacies of £10,000 and £80,000 to his adopted daughter Miss Cawston; the Gosfield Hall estate and the residue of his freehold property to his adopted daughter Mrs. Louisa Ruth Lowe for life, then to her husband, Colonel Lowe for life, and on the death of the survivor of them to such one or more of their children as they shall appoint; he also gives to Mrs. Lowe all his household furniture, plate, pictures, and effects at Gosfield Hall, except any that may be selected by Miss Cawston, all his live and dead farming stock and crops, and a pecuniary legacy of £140,000; his residence at Lancaster-gate, with the furniture and effects, is given between his said two adopted daughters. The testator bequeaths £10,000 to be laid out in the purchase of an annuity on the lives of Miss Cawston, Mrs. Lowe, and Mrs. Courtauld (the wife of his nephew Sydney Courtauld), to be applied by them for the support of the chapel services at High Garrett in connection with the free church at Halstead, or for the schools at High Garrett and Gosfield, or for the coffee and reading rooms; £4000 to the British and Foreign Unitarian Society; £2500 to the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control; £2000 each to the London Hospital and the Essex and Colchester Hospital; £1000 each to the Charing-cross Hospital, the Royal Free Hospital, the East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, and the Royal Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, City-road; £15,000 each to his nieces Edith Arendrup and Susannah Ruth Solly; £15,000 to his late wife's niece, Mrs. John Minton Courtauld; £20,000 upon trust for the widow and children of his late nephew Louis Courtauld; and there are considerable other legacies and annuities to his own and his late wife's relatives, and to friends, executors, and servants. Many of these legacies are directed to be paid out of his capital in the firm of Samuel Courtauld and Co., and the remainder of such capital is bequeathed to his nephews George and Sydney Courtauld. The testator appoints as his residuary legatees most of the pecuniary legatees under his will, except servants, and the residue of the personality is to be divided among them in proportion to their legacies.

The will (dated April 21, 1877) with a codicil (dated July 18 following) of Senhor Felipe Santiago Gordillo, formerly of Lima, Peru, but late of No. 28, Rue Taitbout, Paris, merchant, who died on Feb. 11, 1878, at No. 73, Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris, was proved in London on the 9th ult. by Manuel Gaspar Chavez, the brother by the half-blood, the sole executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his servant Martin, if in his service at his death, 12,000f.; to his brother his two houses in Peru; and the residue of his property up to 2,500,000f. as to two thirds for his said brother, and one third for Madame Palmyre Lemaire, but that lady in any case is not to receive less than 500,000f. If the residue exceeds two million and a half francs legacies are given for charity, benevolence, masses, &c., and the ultimate residue is to go to his said brother, who is appointed his universal heir.

The will (dated March 20, 1879) with a codicil (dated Dec. 27, 1879) of Mr. Jonathan King, late of Wiggen Hall, Watford, Herts, who died on March 18 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by John James Smith, Joseph Gutteridge Smith, and Charles King Smith, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator makes various devises and bequests to his said three nephews; to his nieces, Mrs. Emma Sophia Hepburn, Mrs. Eliza Jane Betts, and Miss Mary Jemima Lucretia Smith; to his nephew George Alexander Smith; to the children of his late sister Mrs. Asquith; to other relatives, and to servants. The residue of his property he gives to his said nieces Mrs. Hepburn and Mrs. Betts.

The will (dated Jan. 5, 1875) with two codicils (dated Nov. 2, 1877, and Sept. 13, 1880) of General James Arthur Butler, late of Holt Lodge, Kintbury, Berks, who died on Feb. 26 last, has been proved by Francis Lovelock Cox and William Hensman Tenlon, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator devises all his real estate to Thomas Butler, and he bequeaths to his sister, Miss Rose Butler, an annuity of £600, legacies to other relatives and to his executors; also £1500 to his housekeeper, Elizabeth Punter; £500 to his cook, Jane Rolfe, and £300 and some horses and carriages to his groom, William Hayward. The residue of the personality is to be divided between the said Thomas Butler, and his cousins, Whitwell Butler, John Butler, and James Butler.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1854) of Lady Emily Caroline Bathurst, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Bathurst, formerly of Wytham, Berks, afterwards of Great Ilford, Essex, but late of No. 33, Eaton-place, who died on March 26 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by the Hon. and Rev. Henry William Bertie, the brother, and Lady Charlotte Margaret Bertie, the sister, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000. The testatrix leaves all her real and personal estate to be equally divided between her said brother and sister as tenants in common. The deceased was a daughter of Montague, fifth Earl of Abingdon.

The will (dated Aug. 26, 1878) of Mr. James Tennant, late of No. 149, Strand, mineralogist, who died on Feb. 23 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Frederick Tennant, the brother, and John Jones, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £5000. The testator, among other legacies, wishes Baroness Burdett-Coutts to accept one of his large pieces of double refracting spar, or some mineral or fossil, for her collection at Holly Lodge; and he bequeaths £400 Scinde railway stock upon trust for his housekeeper, Sarah Pennyfather, for life; at her decease the stock is directed to be sold, and the proceeds paid to the treasurer of King's College, London, for the purpose of founding a prize, to be called the "Tennant" prize, to encourage the study of mineralogy, to be given in money, books, instruments, or a medal.

The will (dated Aug. 23, 1880) of the Rev. Sir George William Crawford, Bart., late of Burgh Hall, near Boston, Lincolnshire, who died on Feb. 24 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Sir Charles William Frederick Crawford, Bart., the son, the sole executor, to whom he leaves all his real and personal estate. The personality is sworn under £16,000.

The will (dated Dec. 27, 1861) of Lady Elizabeth Bulteel, formerly of Flete, Devon, but late of No. 52, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, who died on Nov. 18 last, was proved on the 5th ult., under a nominal sum, by John Bulteel, the son, the sole executor, to whom she devises and bequeaths all her real and personal estate. The testatrix was the daughter of Charles, second Earl Grey, and the widow of Mr. J. C. Bulteel.

C. G. C.

In consequence of the large Number of Shares already applied for, the List will close on or before Tuesday, May 10.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies' Acts,
1862 to 1880.

CAPITAL, £125,000, IN SHARES OF £1 EACH.
FIRST ISSUE, 100,000 SHARES,

of which upwards of 35,000 have already been applied for.
5s. per Share to be paid on Application, and 5s. on Allotment.
Further Calls will not be made at less than Three Months' interval.

It is intended to make a Second Issue hereafter of 25,000 Shares for Australia.

WHERE NO ALLOTMENT IS MADE, THE DEPOSIT WILL BE RETURNED IN FULL.

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LAIDLEY MORT, Esq. (Mort and Co., Sydney), 155, Fenchurch-street, London.

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28, ST. MARY AXE, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

1. This Company has been formed for the purpose of importing from Australia and elsewhere Meat and other Food products, the profitable importation of which has hitherto been unattainable, owing to the difficulties of preserving them during the voyage.

2. The time appears to have arrived when, in the interest of the Colonies and the United Kingdom, the formation of a sound English Company is desirable for the above-mentioned objects.

3. SEVERAL CARGOES OF MEAT have now been brought over from Australia in sound condition justifying the expectation that a large trade can be carried on under the improved conditions of transport, and by means of the cold dry air system, the successful working of which has now been fully proved, thus effectually overcoming the difficulties of the voyage.

4. The Board has made provisional arrangements with responsible parties for the purchase, and is in treaty for the transport, preservation during the voyage, and subsequent disposal, of a considerable supply of the finest Meat procurable.

5. It is proposed that Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves, and Co., Bolton, the well-known Engineers, should supply the machinery for the first shipments; but it is intended to take advantage of any improvement that may be made from time to time in freezing appliances.

6. THE FOLLOWING APPROXIMATE ESTIMATES have been made:—

Cost price all round at shipping port 2d. per lb.
Freight, insurance, shipping, and landing charges, cold air chambers and apparatus, and miscellaneous charges 2½d. per lb.
Estimated selling price 5½d. to 6d. per lb.*
Showing a probable average profit, exclusive of duties, tallow, &c., of 2½ per cent per cargo.

7. It is estimated that when the Company is in full working order, two cargoes a month, of 200 tons each can be imported and sold. If this should be attained, it would represent a probable profit of about £66,000 a year, or over 50 per cent upon the nominal capital.

8. ALL THE RISKS OF THE VOYAGE, including the efficient working of the machinery, may be insured against at a moderate premium, thus obviating any chance of loss to the Company in this respect. The cost of such insurance is included in the above estimate.

9. No delay need take place in commencing the Company's operations. Extensive abattoirs, lairages, and cooling-houses are already in existence at one port of shipment, of which the Company can at once take advantage, and it is proposed to erect others with ut delay. It is likewise intended, if necessary, to have in London or elsewhere one or more warehouses, cooled by the above indicated process, where the Meat can be received and kept until sold, thereby obviating the necessity of its being unduly forced upon the market.

10. The Directors will receive no remuneration in any year for their ordinary duties as Directors, except on surplus profits after providing for a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent on the amount paid up in respect of the shares of this issue; after which they will be entitled to one fourth of the Company's net profits over and above such 10 per cent per annum. If a Director is required to go abroad, or perform special duties for the Company, his remuneration will be fixed by the Board.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors of the Company, Messrs. Harwood and Stephenson, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.

Applications for shares must be made on the annexed form. Copies of the Prospectus and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors, and at the offices of the Company.

Dated April 29, 1881.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of
THE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY, LIMITED.
Gentlemen,—
Having paid to the Company's Bankers, Messrs.
the sum of £—, being a deposit of 5s. per Share
on—Shares in the above Company, I request you to
allot me that number of Shares upon the terms of the Com-

*The mutton, ex the S.S. Protos, recently imported from Australia, is stated to have been sold in the London market at an average price of 6½d. per lb.

The annual available surplus of meat in Australia, estimated by Mr. A. R. Bruce, the Government Inspector of Stock for New South Wales, amounts to 203,232,000 lb.

pany's Prospectus, dated April 29, 1881, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the further sum of 5s. per Share on allotment, and the balance when called upon to do so, as provided by the said Prospectus, and I authorise you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

In the case of a lady, state whether spinster or widow.

Name in full
Address
Description
Date
Signature

THE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

1st. The name of this Company is "THE AUSTRALIAN COMPANY, LIMITED."

2nd. The registered office of the Company will be situate in England.

3rd. The objects for which the Company is established are:—To import from Australia and elsewhere Meat and other Food products; to export to Australia and elsewhere Goods, Merchandise, Live or Dead Stock, and articles of all sorts; and generally to carry on an import and export business in England, Australia, and elsewhere. To deal in the produce and manufactures of all countries, and in all countries. To own, charter, build, employ, and work Steamers, Ships, and other Vessels. To own, take on lease, hire, construct, occupy, and work Stations, Farms, Lands, Railways, Tramways, Roads, Freezing-houses, Slaughter-yards, Houses, Stores, Wharves, Plant, Fixed and Rolling Stock, and other Property. To buy, sell, let, hire, mortgage, pledge, and deal with Real and Personal Property of every description in Australia or elsewhere, including existing Mortgages or other Securities. To acquire, establish, and undertake Agencies, and Commercial and Financial Business of every kind in Australia or elsewhere. To receive and take money on Deposit or for Investment on the guarantee of the Company, or otherwise. To borrow, or raise money by the issue of or upon bonds, debentures, debenture stock, bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other obligations or securities of the Company, or by mortgage or charge of all or any part of the property of the Company or of its uncalled capital, or in such other manner as the Company shall think fit. To make, accept, indorse, and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, or other negotiable instruments. To invest the moneys of the Company not immediately required upon such securities as may from time to time be determined. To sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, dispose of, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property of the Company. To acquire or participate in by purchase or otherwise, the goodwill of, or any interest in, any business established for any of the objects herein mentioned, and to amalgamate, or unite or combine with any other company or association established or to be hereafter established for objects similar to or including the objects herein mentioned, and for any such purpose to make and enter into any contracts, agreements, and arrangements, and to subscribe towards or otherwise acquire and hold shares, stocks, obligations, bonds, or debentures of any such company or association. To sell or dispose of all or any part of the business carried on by the Company. To procure for the Company incorporation as a company or as an anonymous partnership, or any other constitution, status, or privilege in any British possession or Colony, or in any foreign country, possession, or colony. And to do all such other things as the Company may deem incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the aforesaid objects of the Company.

4th. The liability of the members is limited.

5th. The capital of the Company is £125,000, divided into 125,000 shares of £1 each, with power, if so determined by the Company, to issue all or any part of the said capital for the time being unissued, or any additional capital, with the right to any preferential or guaranteed dividend or other privilege, or subject to any postponement, restriction, or conditions.

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IS A WORLD-WIDE NECESSARY.

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BLACK SATIN IMPERIAL,
a New Make of Satin,
Rich in appearance,
and wears better than any other silk.
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new this Season,
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a good useful Silk, for Hard Wear,
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Magnificent qualities at 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d.

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BLACK SURAT SILKS, with White
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Please write to—

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Wood Violet, White Rose, Stephanotis, Mischale, Ess. Bouquet Musk, Ylang Ylang, Opoponax, Millefleurs, Chypre. In paper envelopes, 1s. each; in silk bags, 1s. each; in satin cushions, 2s. 6d. each. Sold by all Perfumers and Fancy Dealers, or post-free from the Makers, 107A, New Bond-street, London, W.

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If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. "The Mexican Hair Renewer" is sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

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